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ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT 1986-87

Alberta

SOLICITOR GENERAL

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Office of the Solicitor General

127 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2468

February 1988

The Honourable Dr. David Carter
Office of the Speaker
325 Legislature Building
EDMONTON, Alberta T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Rostad
Solicitor Géneral and
Minister Responsible for
Housing and Native Affairs

Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

Office of the Deputy Solicitor General

10th Floor, John E. Brownlee Building, 10365-97 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 3W7 403/427-3437

February 1988

The Honourable Ken Rostad
Solicitor General and
Minister Responsible for
Housing and Native Affairs
127 Legislature Building
EDMONTON, Alberta T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob King
Deputy Solicitor General

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CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

JACK DAVIS, Assistant Deputy Minister

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

Correctional Services Division provides custody, supervision and program services to adult and young offenders in correctional facilities and the community.

Organizationally, the division comprises the North and South Regions and the Young Offender Branch, and is supported by specialized head office units: Audits, Standards and Investigations Branch, Planning and Operations Support, and Temporary Absence Programs.

This organizational model promotes decentralized decision-making, while facilitating a strong standards, program, and policy development core. It also ensures the separate administration of services and programs to adult and young offenders.

ADULT OFFENDER SERVICES

Adult Correctional Centres

Adults held in custody during the 1986/87 fiscal year included those on remand or sentence warrants, awaiting transfer to federal institutions, and in custody under the Canada Immigration Act.

Correctional Services Division administers the sentences for adult offenders sentenced to less than two years incarceration. Pursuant to Exchange of Services Agreements with the federal government and other provincial governments, inmates from other jurisdictions are accepted to serve sentences in Alberta and inmates from Alberta are accommodated in reciprocating jurisdictions.

During the fiscal year, 28,007 adults were admitted to correctional centres (25,149 males and 2,858 females). Of these admissions, 22,044 males and 2,550 females were admitted to the Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres. The number of adults admitted on sentence warrants was 15,336 (13,884 males and 1,452 females), or 55% of all admissions. The ratio of sentenced versus remand admissions has remained constant since 1982/83.

The average daily population (including centres, camps and temporary absences) of adult inmates on register to correctional centres during the 1986/87 fiscal year was 2,886. A total of 27,051 adults were released during this time.

Remand Centres

Remand centres typically provide short-term accommodation for adults awaiting court appearance or trial. The Edmonton Remand Centre, serving the North Region, accommodated an average daily population of 409 adults during 1986/87. The Calgary Remand Centre, serving the South Region, accommodated an average daily population of 302 adults.

Multi-Purpose Correctional Centres

Multi-purpose correctional centres provide remand functions, accommodate custody and release programs for sentenced inmates, and are responsible for the operation of minimum security camps. The Lethbridge, Grande Cache and Peace River Correctional Centres are the multi-purpose centres in Alberta.

The Lethbridge Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 211 inmates. The centre's Westcastle Minimum Security Camp accommodated an average daily population of 17 males.

The Grande Cache Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 190 males. The centre's Medicine Lodge Minimum Security camp accommodated an average daily population of 32 males.

The Peace River Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 123 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Footner Lake accommodated an average of 15 males.

Serving Centres

Serving centres such as the Calgary and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centres provide custody and release programs for sentenced inmates and are responsible for minimum security camps located in close proximity.

The Calgary Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 337 males. The centre's minimum security camps at Nordegg and Kananaskis accommodated an average daily population of 30 males.

The Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre accommodated an average daily population of 333 inmates. The centre's two minimum security camps, Tees and Alsike, accommodated an average daily population of 20 males.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres are responsible for minimum security serving inmates, with particular emphasis on release planning.

The Belmont Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 122 inmates.

The St. Paul Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 57 males. The centre's two minimum security camps at Beaver Lake and Fort McMurray accommodated an average daily population of 28 males.

The Lakeside Correctional Centre, administered by Lethbridge Correctional Centre since January 1987, continued to provide accommodation for an average daily population of 38 inmates.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

ADULT CUSTODY PROGRAM

Work/Community Service

Adult inmates sentenced to provincial centres in Alberta are required to participate in constructive work activities while incarcerated. The inmate work program is designed to encourage the development and maintenance of good work habits. An incentive allowance of $2 to $5 per day is provided.

Each correctional centre conducts work activities related to the maintenance and operation of its facilities. In co-operative programs with other government departments, minimum security inmates are also engaged in community service projects, contributing thousands of hours toward community improvement throughout the province.

Education and Industries

Inmates may access a range of academic, vocational and post-secondary programs. These are funded by the Departments of Education and Advanced Education, and delivered by local school boards or post-secondary educational institutions. Additionally, lifeskills and other pre-employment courses are offered to prepare offenders for return to the community. Some offenders may attend regular educational programs in the community under the auspices of the Temporary Absence Program. Additionally, increased emphasis is placed on providing inmates with work experience in a variety of food production and industries programs.

Recreation

A wide range of sports, library, hobby, handicraft and other recreational activities are available. Many of these events operate with the support of volunteers and community groups.

Medical/Mental Health Services

All adult correctional centres provide essential medical and mental health services to inmates. These include nursing care, psychological services and scheduled visits by physicians and psychiatrists under contract to Alberta Solicitor General.

The Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary Correctional Centres have specialized units for the management of offenders requiring more intensive mental health services.

Native Services

Native liaison officers at the Lethbridge, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan, St. Paul, Peace River and Grande Cache Correctional Centres provide counselling, pre-release planning and other forms of assistance to Native inmates, through programs operated by Native Counselling Services of Alberta. Native brotherhood/sisterhood organizations are also active.

Co-corrections

This concept provides male and female inmates in certain centres with an equal opportunity to participate in supervised programs and activities. Co-corrections also offers more efficient utilization of staff resources and facilities.

Educational instruction, alcohol/drug programs, living skills courses, work programs, religious services and recreational activities were offered on a co-correctional basis at Belmont, Fort Saskatchewan, Lakeside and Lethbridge Correctional Centres during the fiscal year.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Pre-Trial Supervision (Bail)

This program ensures that the conditions of bail are met for offenders released by the Courts. Conditions include regular reporting and supervision to ensure that the accused attends court as required.

During 1986/87, a total of 1,076 adult offenders (916 males and 160 females) participated in the program, an increase of 22% from 1985/65.

Probation

Probation is a community-based disposition requiring that an offender report to a probation officer and comply with conditions specified in a probation order.

During the fiscal year, 6,917 adult offenders (5,612 males 1,307 females) were placed on probation. This represents no change from the previous year.

Community Service

For certain offenders, community service for charitable and non-profit organizations constitutes a meaningful, non-monetary form of restitution. Completing a designated number of hours in the community provides a maturing experience for offenders, while benefiting the community through the completion of work which might not otherwise be attempted, due to limited manpower or financial resources.

There were 831 referrals to the Community Service Program during the fiscal year, a decrease of 31% from 1985/86.

Fine Option

Offenders in this program are given the opportunity to engage in a community service project in lieu of cash payment of a fine. The Fine Option Program contributes a significant amount of volunteer labor to community projects. Typical projects include maintenance work for community leagues, hospitals and senior citizen's homes.

A total of 12,107 adults participated in the program during 1986/87, an 8% increase over the previous fiscal year. The total number of hours of work performed was 566,360. This work satisfied a total of $2,831,800 in fines.

Temporary Absence

The Temporary Absence Program enables carefully selected, minimum security, sentenced inmates to be conditionally pre-released from provincial correctional centres. Those participating in the program may be released for employment, education, treatment or humanitarian reasons.

The total number of temporary absence permits granted during the 1986/87 fiscal year was 11,254, a decrease of 8% over last year.

Community Residential Centres

Community residential centres provide offenders with a supervised residence in the community to facilitate gradual release. Most centres are operated by charitable or non-profitable private agencies.

As of March 31, 1987, 22 community residential centres were under contract to the Alberta Solicitor General. Specialized programs were offered in four facilities for Native offenders, one facility for females and one facility for emotionally/mentally disturbed offenders.

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 213 beds were used in these facilities.

Correctional Centre Visitation

Operated jointly by community corrections and correctional centre staff, this program offers adult and young offender probationers the opportunity to participate in a tour of an adult correctional centre.

The tours, offered at the Fort Saskatchewan, Peace River, Grande Cache, Calgary and Lethbridge Correctional Centres, emphasize the loss of freedom, choice, individuality and other realities associated with incarceration.

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 709 offenders participated in the centre tour.

Assistant Probation Officer

The Assistant Probation Officer Program involves local citizens performing duties, normally the responsibility of a probation officer, in areas not easily accessible to the staff of a community corrections office.

By recruiting and training community members, Correctional Services Division is able to offer offenders the assistance of individuals familiar with local resources and services. Assistant probation officers maintain regular contact with supervising probation officers. Many are Natives who provide community correction services on their home reserves. They may also assist with translation in Native languages.

Native Courtworker Program

The Solicitor General's Department contracts with Native Counselling Services of Alberta to provide a program aimed at assisting Native persons in meeting court-related obligations. Native courtworkers also provide community services to Native offenders.

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS

Exchange of Services - Federal Government

A significant increase in the number of sentenced federal inmates in provincial correctional facilities was evident in 1986/87. Newly-sentenced federal inmates (serving two years or more) and those facing suspension/revocation of parole and mandatory supervision were considered for acceptance and placement in provincial centres. Applications for transfer to provincial centres were also accepted from Alberta inmates serving in federal institutions.

Preference was given to accepting federal inmates pursuant to the Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement who were Alberta residents, serving sentences of ten years or less, Native, female and with residences close to Alberta correctional facilities. Only inmates who met provincial standards of minimum or medium security were accepted. The Exchange of Services Agreement also extended to temporarily-detained federal inmates.

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, there were 353 sentenced federal inmates accepted under the Exchange of Services Agreement.

Exchange of Services - Other Provinces/Territories

As of March 31, 1987, agreements were in place to transfer provincial inmates to and from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

Parole Agreement

Following approval of an agreement between Alberta Solicitor General and the Correctional Service of Canada on July 1, 1986, responsibility for supervision of inmates on parole and mandatory supervision was transferred to the province. This transition has resulted in a more cost-efficient delivery of community-based services for federal inmates. On March 31, 1987, there were 753 federal inmates on day parole, full parole, mandatory supervision and temporary absence.

The revenue generated for the Provincial Treasury by the Exchange of Services Agreement was $7,021,000, while $4,960,000 was

generated by the Parole Agreement, for a total of $11,981,000.

YOUNG OFFENDER BRANCH

A separate Young Offender Branch within the Correctional Services Division was created in November 1986. The branch is responsible for planning, development, administration and implementation of young offender community and custody programs. Programs and services provided include alternative measures, youth court services, community/custody disposition programs and operations support services.

All community and custody programs are administered in accordance with the Declaration of Principle outlined in Section III of the federal Young Offenders Act — fundamental principles that stress responsibility, accountability and the protection of society.

YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

The Young Offenders Act recognizes that some young offenders require more formal supervision than available in the community. Accordingly, a wide variety of facilities and programs have been developed. Custody alternatives include open and secure custody facilities; wilderness camp and work programs; and privately-operated group homes and custody homes.

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 3,599 young offenders were admitted to Alberta correctional facilities (2,943 males and 656 females). The number of young offenders admitted on temporary detention status was 2,835 (2,258 males and 577 females), or 79% of all admissions. The number of sentenced young offender admissions was 764 (685 males and 79 females), or 21% of all admissions.

The average daily population of young offenders in correctional facilities (including centres, camps, group and custody homes) during the fiscal year was 471. A total of 3,541 young offenders were released during this time.

Temporary Detention Centres

The Edmonton Yellowhead Youth Centre admitted 1,377 temporary detention and 100 secure custody offenders during 1986/87. The Calgary Youth Receiving and Detention Centre, operated by the City of Calgary Social Services under contract to Alberta Solicitor General, admitted 908 temporary detention and 86 secure custody young offenders. In addition, youth assessment centres, operated by Alberta Social Services and shared with the Solicitor General's Department, admitted 149 temporary detention and 23 secure custody offenders.

With the approval of a Youth Court judge, remanded young offenders have been held in adult correctional centres. During the 1986/87 fiscal year, the Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres and Lethbridge Correctional Centre admitted a total of 24 young offenders on remand status.

Serving Centres - Secure Custody

On March 31, 1987, the Bow River Young Offender Centre had a total population of 74 temporary detention and secure custody young offenders; the Edmonton Youth Development Centre held 97 temporary detention and secure custody young offenders. The Grande Prairie and Lethbridge Young Offender Centres housed an additional nine males on secure custody status.

Serving Centres - Open Custody

On March 31, 1987, the number of open custody cases were distributed as follows: The Edmonton Youth Development Centre held 64 young offenders; the Strathmore Youth Development Centre held 61 young offenders; Calgary Youth Receiving and Detention Centre held five young offenders; Bow River Young Offender Centre held five young offenders; Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre held four young offenders; and Yellowhead Youth Centre held four young offenders. Group/custody homes and youth assessment centres also accommodated 104 open custody young offenders.

Camps

The 1986/87 fiscal year saw the expansion of Highwood Camp and the closure of Kananaskis camp, both operated through the Strathmore Youth Development Centre. The Edmonton Youth Development Centre was responsible for the camp at Judy Creek, which expanded, then subsequently closed at the end of the fiscal year. These camps offered selected open custody young offenders the opportunity to participate in wilderness and work programs, under the supervision of youth workers.

On March 31, 1987 the Highwood Camp accommodated 13 open custody young offenders.

YOUNG OFFENDER CUSTODY PROGRAMS

Educational/Vocational Programs

A full range of courses from elementary to senior high school are offered in all centres. Industrial arts, home economics, life skills, pre-vocational, trades and services programs and job-readiness training are made available wherever possible.

Selected open custody young offenders may be allowed to attend classes in the local community under the authority of the Temporary Release Program. The Department of Education funds all education programs within young offender centres.

Work/Community Services

Although all young offenders are expected to become involved in educational programs at their centre or in the community, there are a minority of individuals for whom educational/vocational programs are inappropriate. Individual and group work programs designed for these young offenders, encourage the development of good work habits. An incentive allowance ranging from 35 cents to $2 a day is provided.

Each young offender centre conducts work activities related to the maintenance and operation of its facilities. In co-operative programs with other government departments, open custody young offenders are also engaged in community service project, contributing thousands of hours towards community improvement throughout the province.

Medical/Mental Health Services

Medical and mental health services are available at Strathmore Youth Development Centre, Bow River Young Offender Centre, Edmonton Youth Development Centre and Yellowhead Youth Centre. Each of these centres have a full-time psychologist on staff. Additionally, psychologists on contract to the Alberta Solicitor General provide formalized training to staff, as well as psychological assessment and treatment services at the Bow River Young Offender Centre, psychological treatment services at the Strathmore Youth Development Centre, and a program for sex offenders at the Edmonton Youth Development Centre. All centres provide regular psychiatric consultation, assessment and treatment services.

Alberta Solicitor General's Department has contracted with two group homes operated by mental health agencies: Forensic Assessment and Community Services in the northern region and Woods Christian Homes in the south.

Recreation

Programming for young offenders includes athletics, handicrafts and other activities offered by qualified staff members and volunteers.

Native Services

Native counselling services available at the Edmonton and Strathmore Youth Development Centre and Bow River Young Offender Centre offer assistance through individual and group counselling sessions. Specialized Native awareness programs that address cultural and spiritual needs are also available.

Co-corrections

A more natural environment is created in all young offender centres and group homes through the use of the co-corrections concept. Co-corrections also provides programming equality for the female young offender.

YOUNG OFFENDER COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

Alternative Measures Program

The primary objective of this program is to reduce the number of formal criminal justice proceedings against young persons. Police may recommend suitable young persons to the program instead of laying a charge. The decision to refer to the program is made by local Crown Agents.

During the fiscal year, 3,062 young offenders (2,012 males and 1,050 females) were referred to the program and supervised by division staff or contracted community agencies.

Pre-Trial Supervision (Bail)

During 1986/87, a total of 185 young offenders (151 males and 34 females) were placed on the program, an increase of 78% from 1985/86.

Probation

Probation provides young offenders with supervision, guidance and support, while allowing continued access to public schools, community training/ treatment programs and employment opportunities. Probation supervision places special emphasis on the family, counselling, crisis intervention and guidance in education and employment.

During the fiscal year, 5,518 offenders (4,407 males and 1,111 females) were placed on probation, compared to 4,605 offenders (3,673 males and 932 females) the previous year. This represents a 20% increase.

Community Service

As an order of disposition or a condition of probation, young offenders may be required to complete a period of community service for a charitable or non-profit public service agency. Hours of work are structured to accommodate job and/or school commitments.

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 1,605 community service orders. A total of 57,742 hours of community service were completed, an increase of 61% compared to 1985/86.

Personal Service/Restitution/ Compensation

These programs provide ways in which young offenders can repay the victims of crime for their losses, through the completion of approved projects designed to benefit the victim (personal service), the return of property obtained during the commission of a crime (restitution) or

the payment of money to compensate the victim for damage to property, loss of income or support (compensation).

During 1986/87 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 231 personal service/ restitution/compensation orders.

Fine Option

This program offers young offenders the opportunity to complete community work for a charitable or non-profit community agency in lieu of cash payment of a fine. During the fiscal year, 1,572 young offenders (1,252 males and 320 females) participated in the program. A total of 33,096 hours of work were performed, satisfying a total of $165,479 in fines.

Temporary Release

Temporary releases of up to 15 days may be granted to open and secure custody young offenders for medical or humanitarian purposes. Day releases may be granted to allow young offenders to attend school, maintain employment or participate in self-improvement programs.

During the fiscal year, 1,048 young offenders (940 males and 108 females) were granted temporary releases.

Review of Disposition

A Youth Court Review determines if a specific disposition is still appropriate or circumstances have changed sufficiently to justify a lesser disposition. Reviews may be initiated by the Executive Director — Young Offender Branch, young offenders, parents of young offenders, or the Attorney General's Department. A review is mandatory after one year in custody.

The division makes full use of provisions in the Young Offenders Act for review of custody dispositions. When approved by the Youth Court, these reviews allow selected young offenders to be released from custody and placed in community programs.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Audits, Standards and Investigations Branch

On October 1, 1986, the Audits, Standards and Investigations Branch was established within the Correctional Services Division. The mandate of the branch includes internal auditing functions, boards of inquiry, special investigations, and the development of systems and standards to ensure accountability throughout all levels of the division.

During the latter part of 1986/87 fiscal year, the divisional audit cycle was revised into a more efficient model. Detailed program audits were conducted on four correctional centres, five minimum security camps, 12 community residential centres, seven group homes, three young offender centres and 17 community corrections offices. These 48 audits were conducted to ensure compliance with the division's policy and standards of service.

The branch conducted 27 boards of inquiry into major incidents and 69 investigations into less serious incidents during the period under review.

Alberta Correctional Escort Services

Alberta Correctional Escort Services transported 28,400 adult offenders to court, between correctional facilities and to community appointments. Additionally, a total of 14,298 young offender escorts occurred. The total of 42,698 escorts represents an increase of 14,596 or 51.9% compared to 1985/86.

The increase in escorts was directly due to Correctional Services Division assuming the responsibility for several escort routes previously conducted by the R.C.M.P. Provost Unit. These routes included prisoner escorts between Edmonton and Calgary, Edmonton and Lloydminster, and Edmonton and Edson, as well as the transportation of federal offenders between federal institutions and court.

The Alberta Correctional Escort Service expansion resulted from consultation between service officials of Alberta Solicitor General's Department and the R.C.M.P. and was successfully implemented by October 1986.

Construction Plans

New multi-purpose correctional centres under construction in Medicine Hat and Red Deer are scheduled to open in June and August 1987.

Three additional facilities are under construction and scheduled for completion in the 1988/89 fiscal year. These are the Calgary Young Offender Centre, due to open in February 1988, the Edmonton Young Offender Centre, due to open in the summer of 1988, and a replacement centre for the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre, due to open in April 1988.

Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS)

A Systems Strategic Plan was developed for Correctional Services Division in September 1986. In accordance with the plan, the following automated systems were completed during 1986/87: the first stage of a three-phase management information system, an adult inmate daily population report, enhancements to the Correctional Management Information System to provide program and billing information for the Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement, and the introduction of office automation at four pilot sites in the province — Edmonton Remand Centre, Calgary,

Correctional Centre, Calgary Remand Centre and Grande Cache Correctional Centre.

Additional projects scheduled for completion in 1987/88 include: the second phase of the management information system, a young offender management and operational support system, a psychological test battery system in adult/young offender centres, and expansion of the office automation project to other centres.

ROLE OF THE NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR AND VOLUNTEERS

The volunteer program continues to expand, providing more citizens with the opportunity to become involved in the criminal justice system. There are three categories of volunteers involved in adult/young offender centres and community corrections:

Correctional Services Sponsored Volunteers — those who are officially recruited and assigned specific volunteer activities under the direct supervision of a correctional services employee;

Agency Volunteers — those who are recruited by agencies such as Alcoholics Anonymous, John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry Society, Salvation Army, Native Brotherhood Society and Seventh Step Society and engaged in volunteer activities with Correctional Services Division.

Casual Volunteers — those who are engaged in activities on a one-time or limited basis such as guest speakers, ball team players and instructors.

On March 31, 1987, there were 1,738 active volunteers in the Correctional Services Division. Of these, 692 or 40% were correctional services sponsored, 715 or 41% were agency sponsored and 331 or 19% were casual volunteers.

FIGURE 1

AVERAGE DAILY ADULT OFFENDER

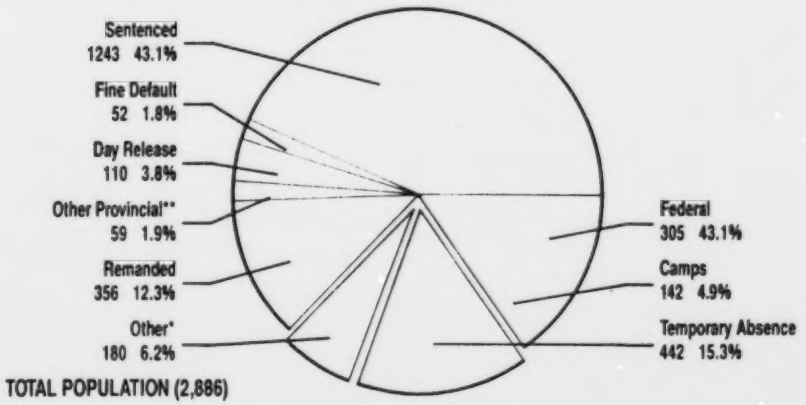
Population in Alberta Correctional Centres

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

* Includes Hospitals or Intermittent Sentence
** Includes Out To Court and In Transit

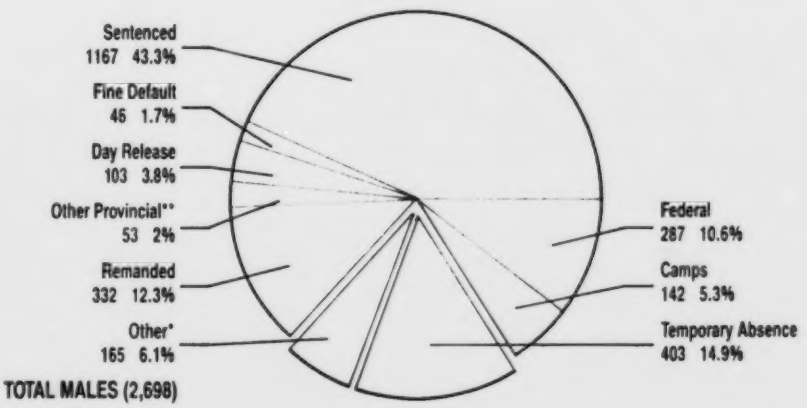
Source: CoMIS

Figure 1a TOTAL POPULATION



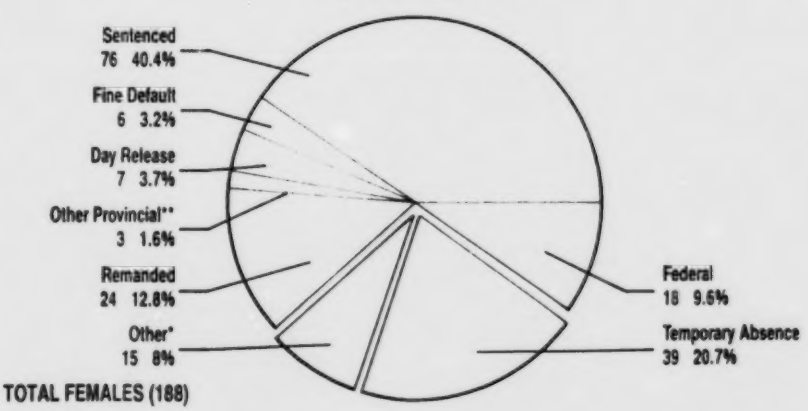
TOTAL POPULATION (2,886)

Figure 1b MALES



TOTAL MALES (2,698)

Figure 1c FEMALES

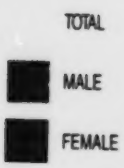


TOTAL FEMALES (188)

FIGURE 2

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987



Source: CoMIS

Figure 2a ADULT OFFENDER ADMISSIONS

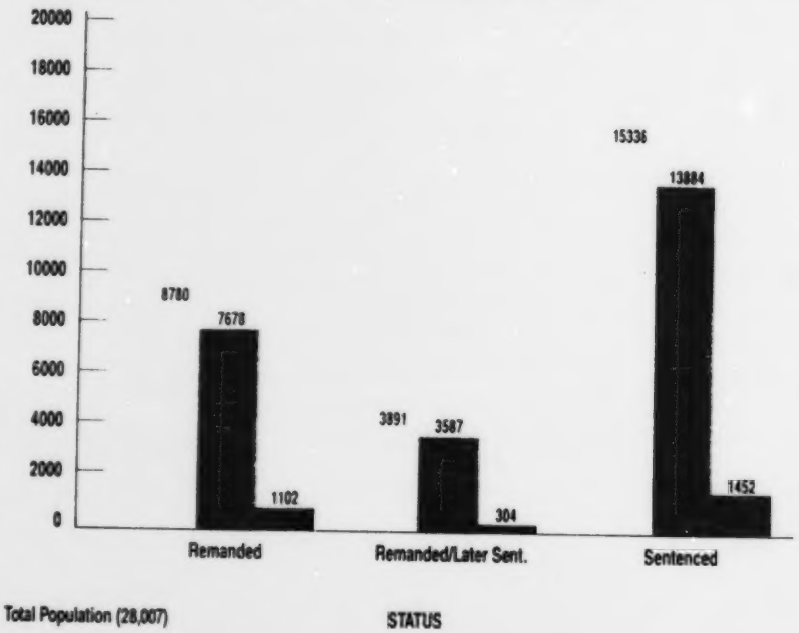


Figure 2b AGE ON ADMISSION

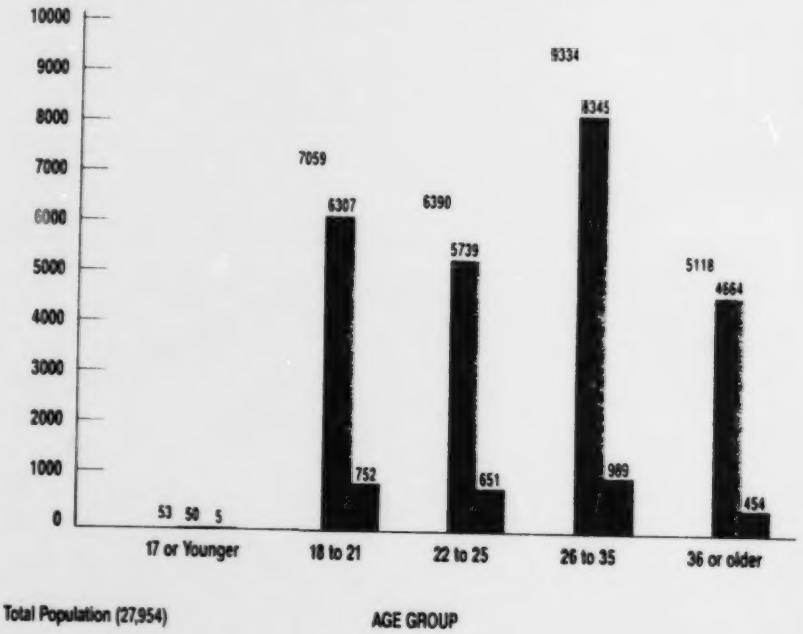


FIGURE 2 (cont.)

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

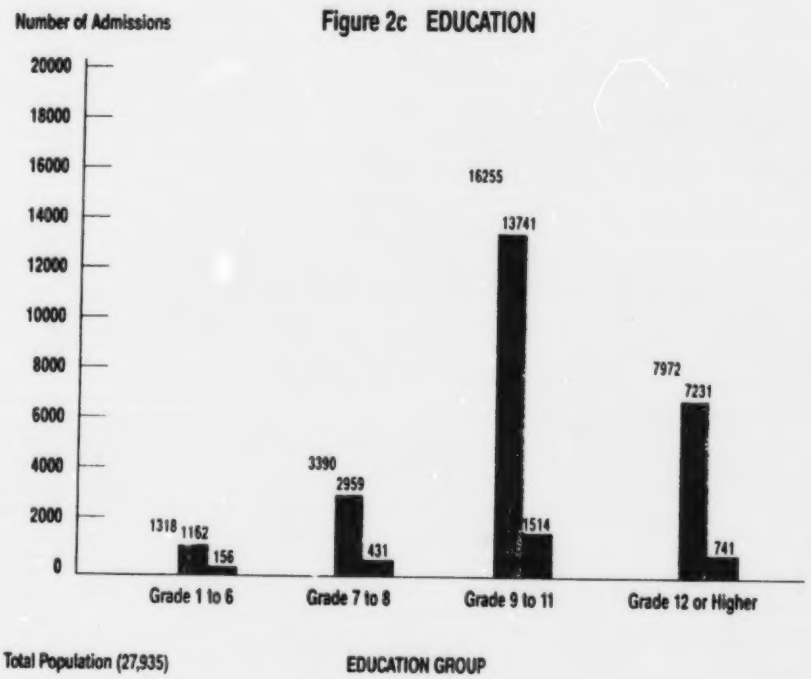


Figure 2c EDUCATION

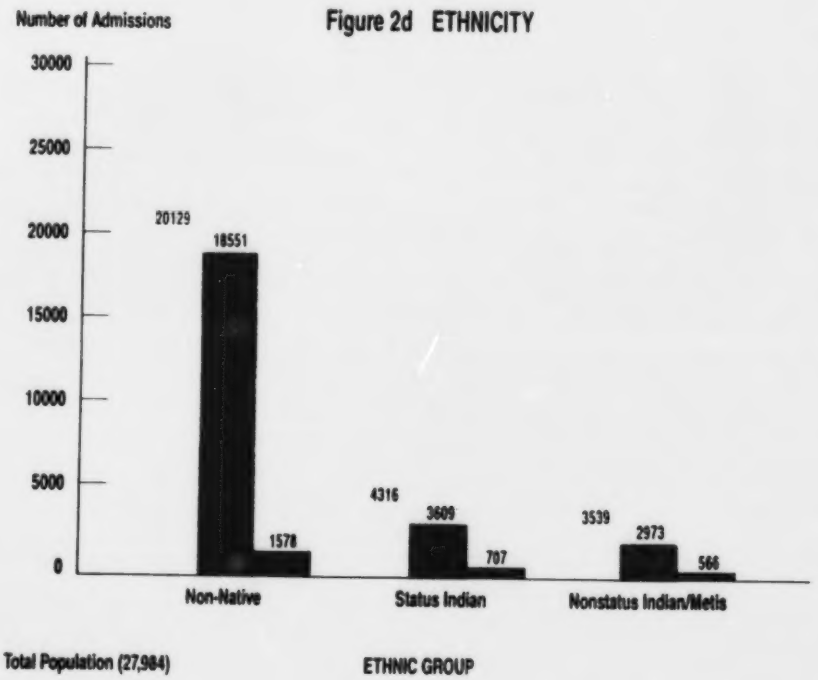


Figure 2d ETHNICITY

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 3

ALBERTA OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 3a AGGREGATE SENTENCE

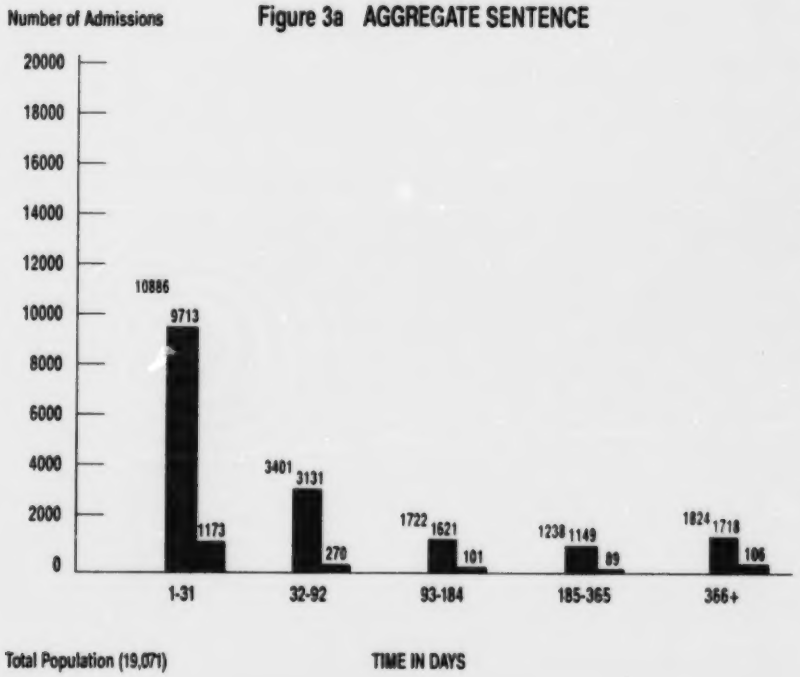
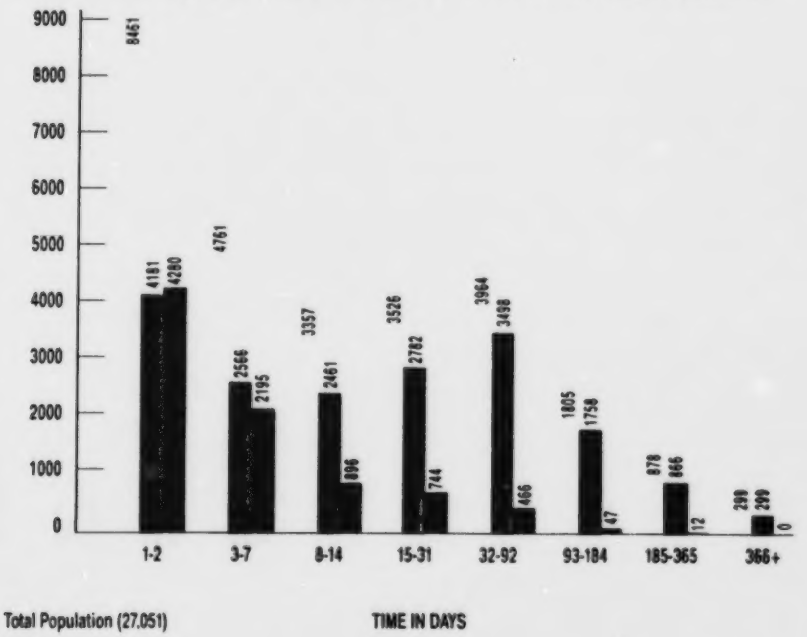


Figure 3b LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR ALL OFFENDERS



TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

* Excludes Remanded Cases

Source CoMIS

FIGURE 3 (cont.)

ALBERTA OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 3c LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR MALE OFFENDERS

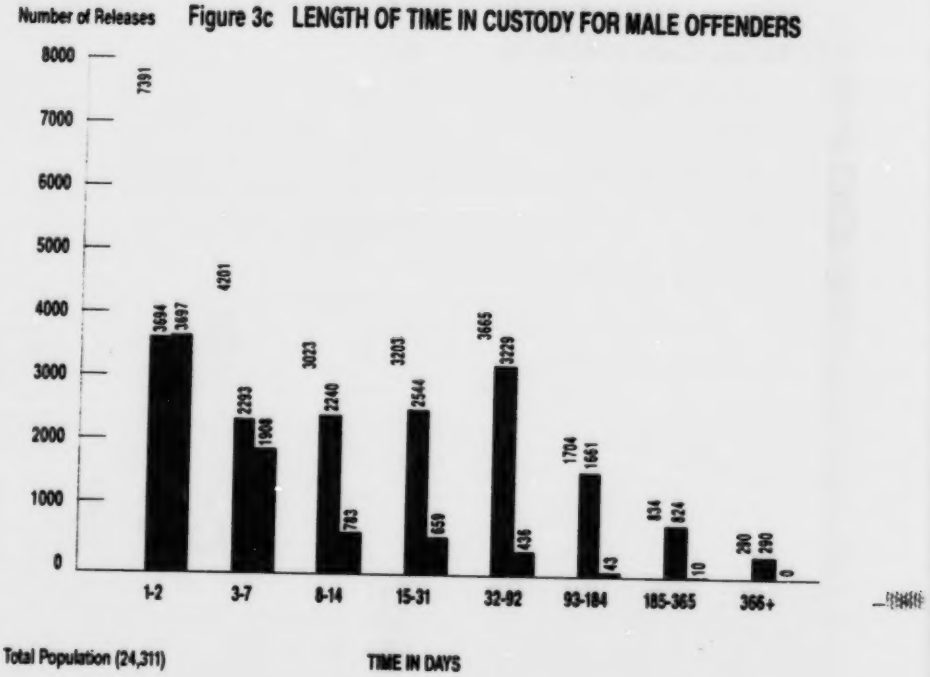
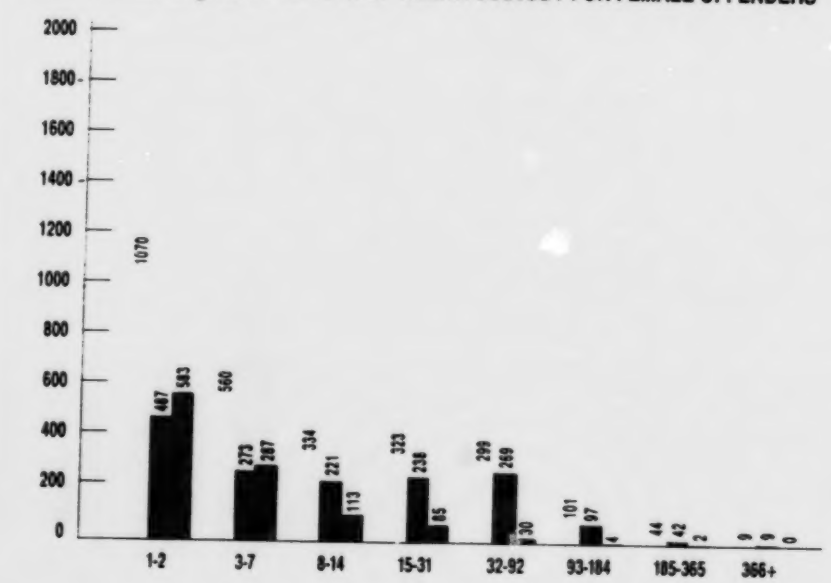


Figure 3d LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS



TOTAL

SENTENCED

REMANDED

Source CoMIS

FIGURE 4

AVERAGE DAILY YOUNG OFFENDER POPULATION IN ALBERTA

Young Offender Facilities

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 4a TOTAL POPULATION

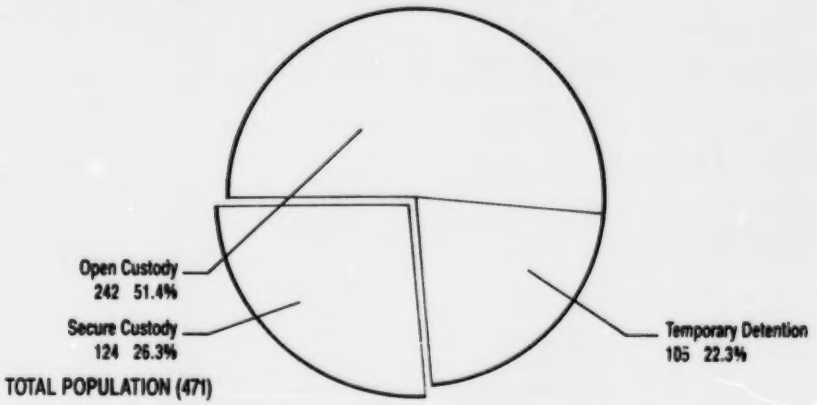


Figure 4b POPULATION BY PLACEMENT — MALE

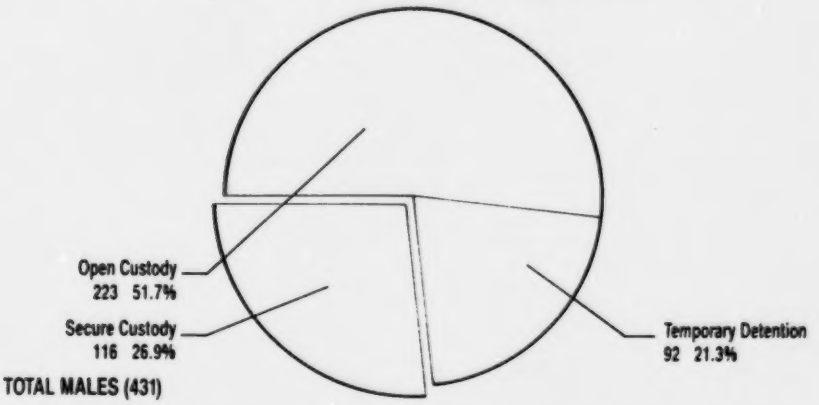
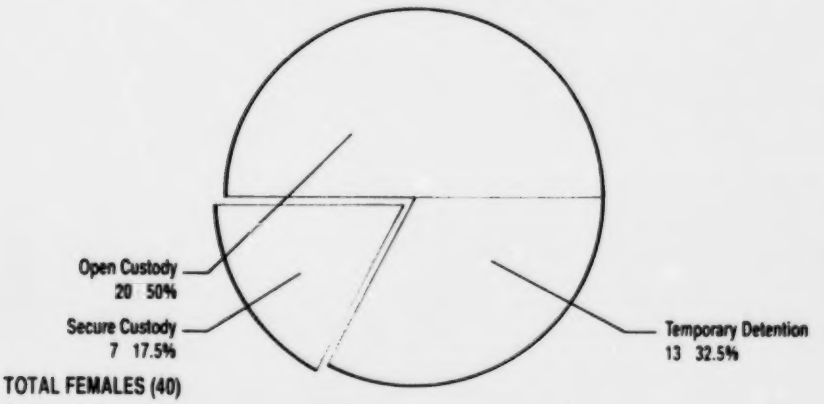


Figure 4c POPULATION BY PLACEMENT — FEMALE



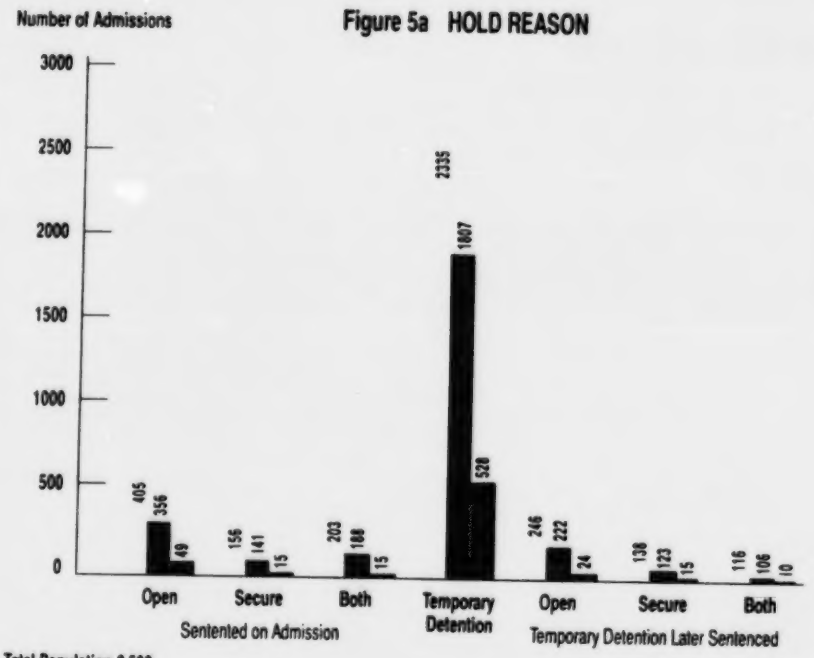
Source Young Offender Placement Authority

FIGURE 5

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

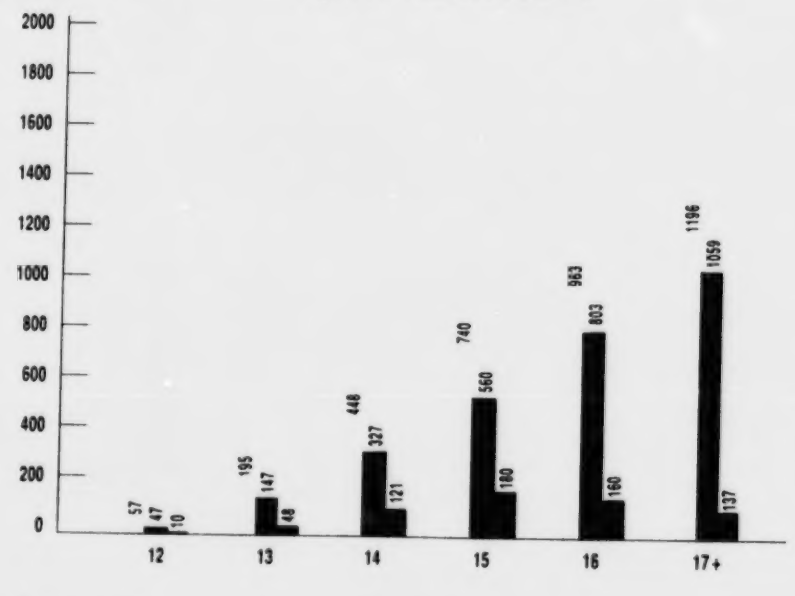
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 5a HOLD REASON



Total Population 3,599

Figure 5b AGE ON ADMISSION



TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source CoMIS

Total Population (3,599)

FIGURE 5 (cont.)

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 5c EDUCATION

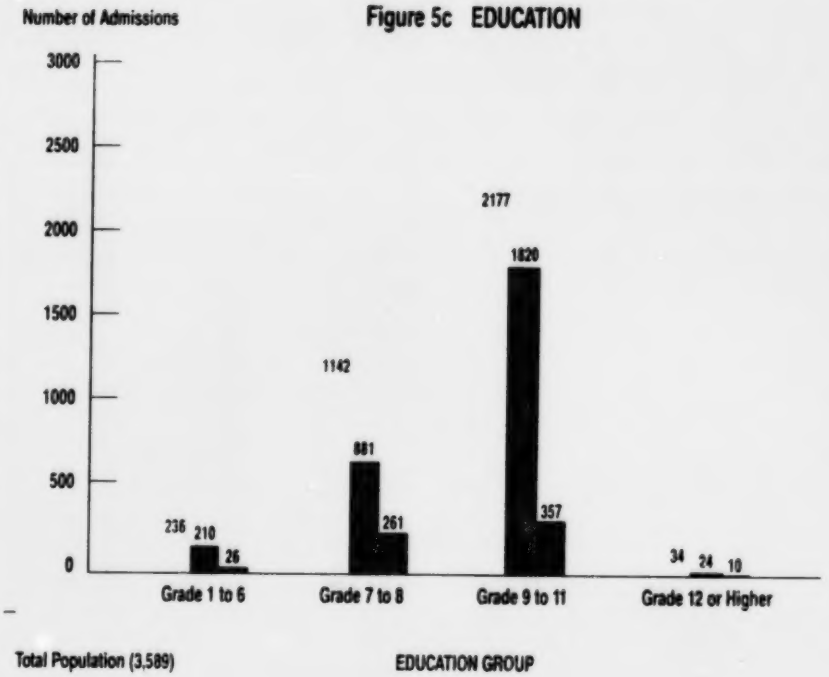
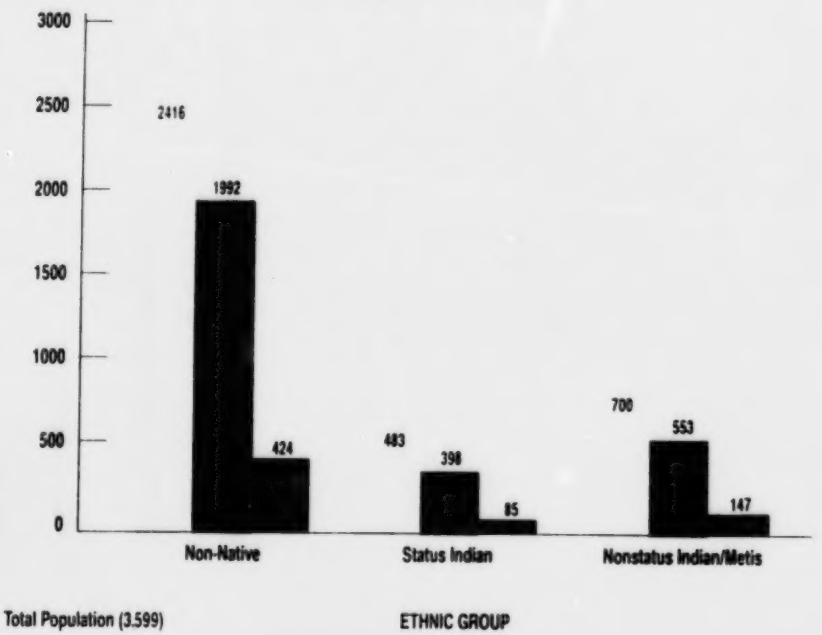


Figure 5d ETHNICITY



TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 6

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 6a AGGREGATE SENTENCE

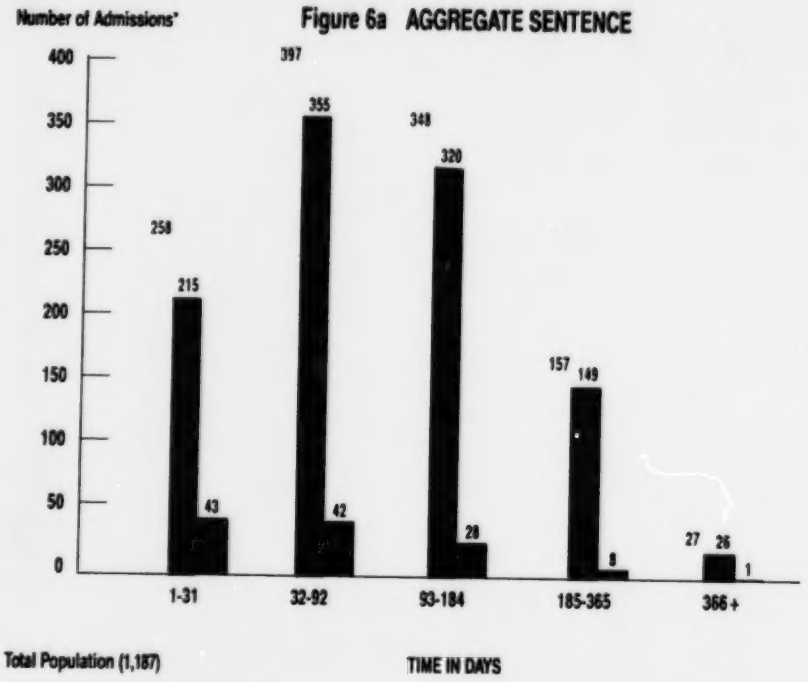
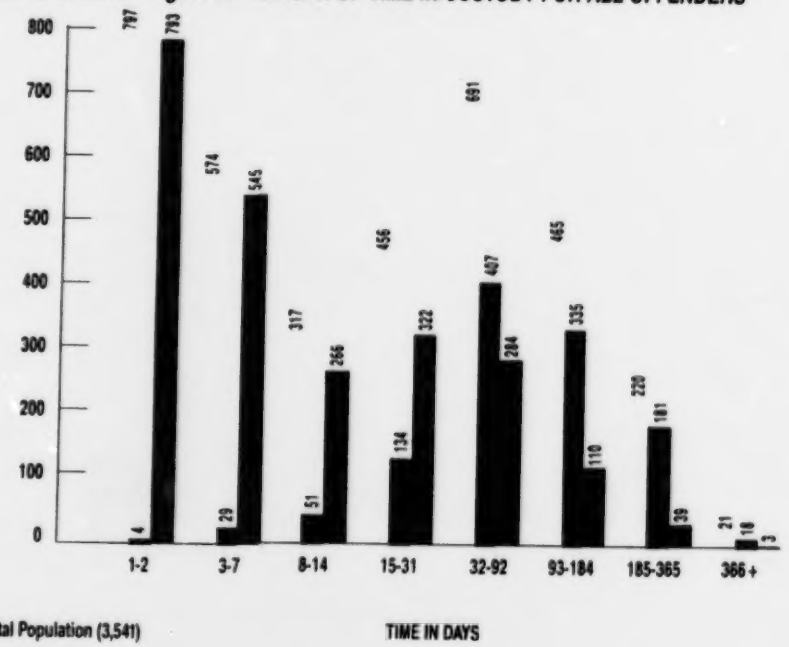


Figure 6b LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR ALL OFFENDERS



TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

TOTAL

SENTENCED

REMANDED

* Excludes Remanded Cases

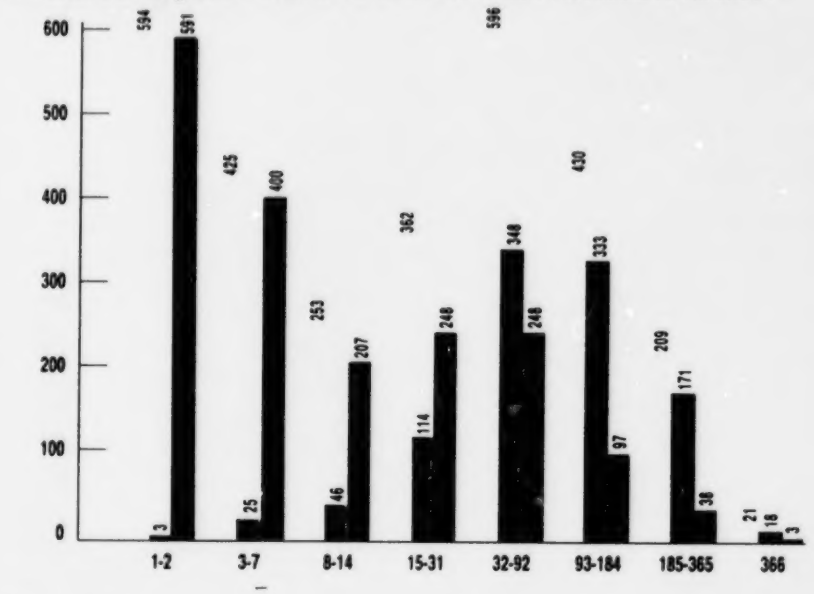
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 6 (cont.)

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

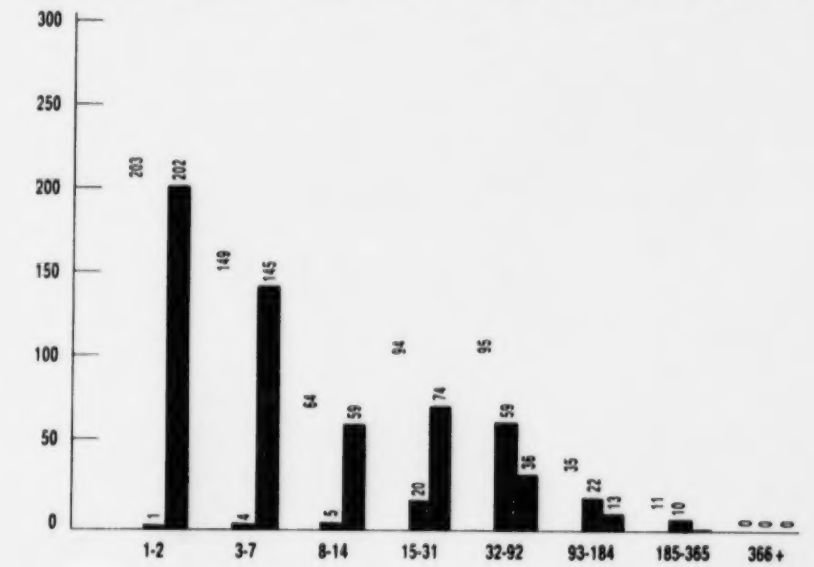
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 6c LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR MALE OFFENDERS



Total Population (2,890)

Figure 6d LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS



Total Population (651)

TOTAL

SENTENCED

REMANDED

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 7

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:

Adult and Young Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 7a NEW CASES BY PROGRAM ADULT OFFENDERS

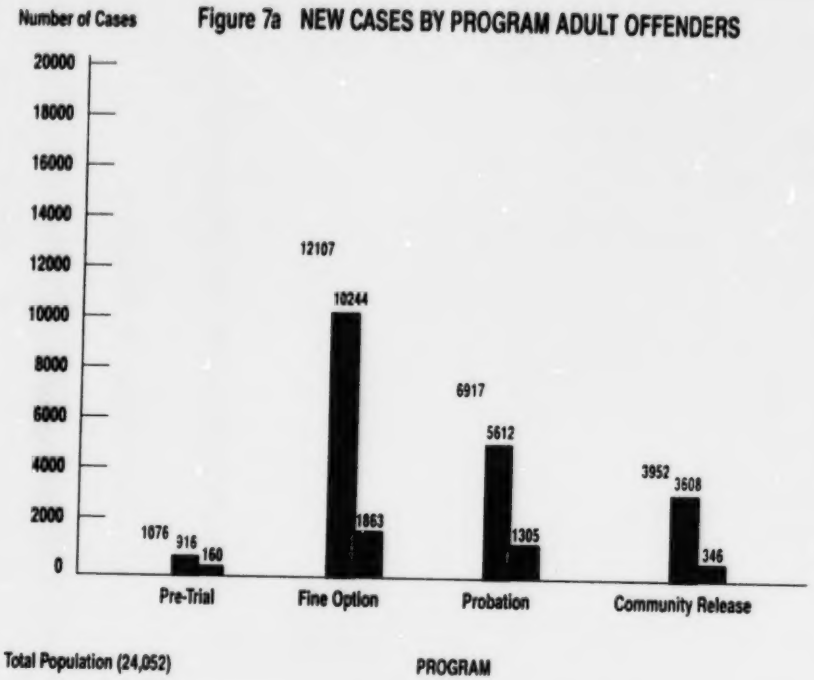
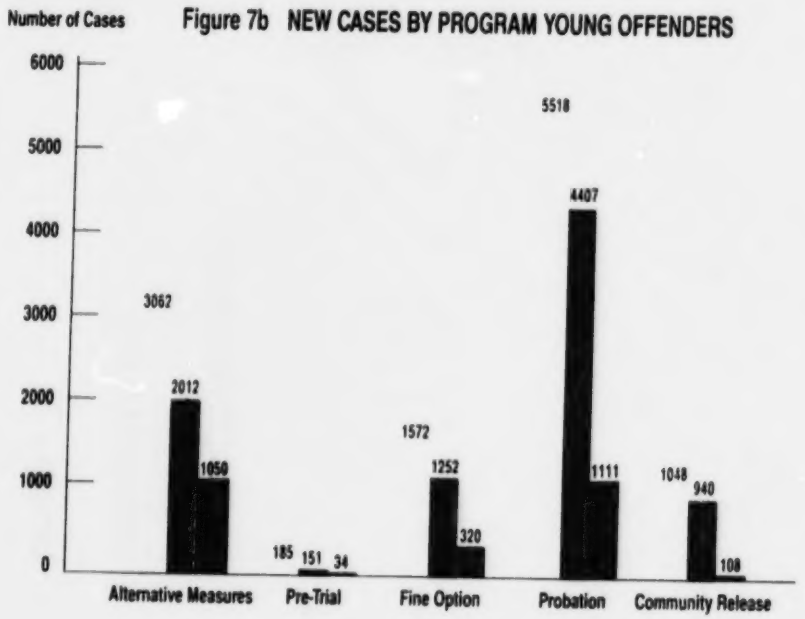


Figure 7b NEW CASES BY PROGRAM YOUNG OFFENDERS



TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: Workload Statistical Report

FIGURE 8

FINE OPTION PROGRAM:

Adult and Young Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 8a NUMBER OF NEW FINE OPTION CASES

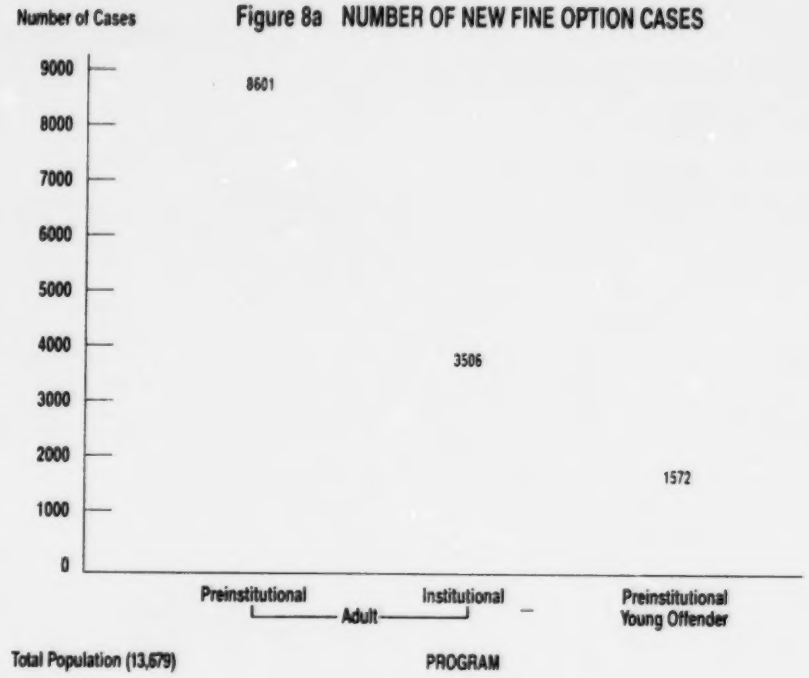
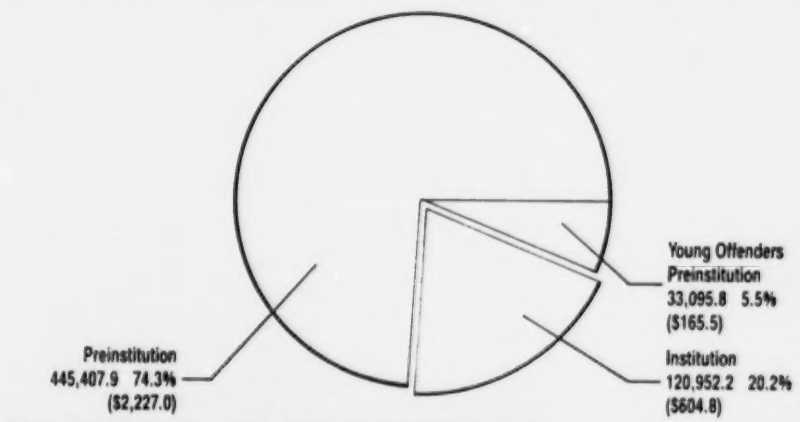


Figure 8b TOTAL HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AND DOLLARS SATISFIED*



FINE OPTION

* In Thousands of Dollars

Source: Workload Statistical Report

FIGURE 9

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 9a NUMBER OF TEMPORARY ABSENCES GRANTED BY RELEASE CATEGORY

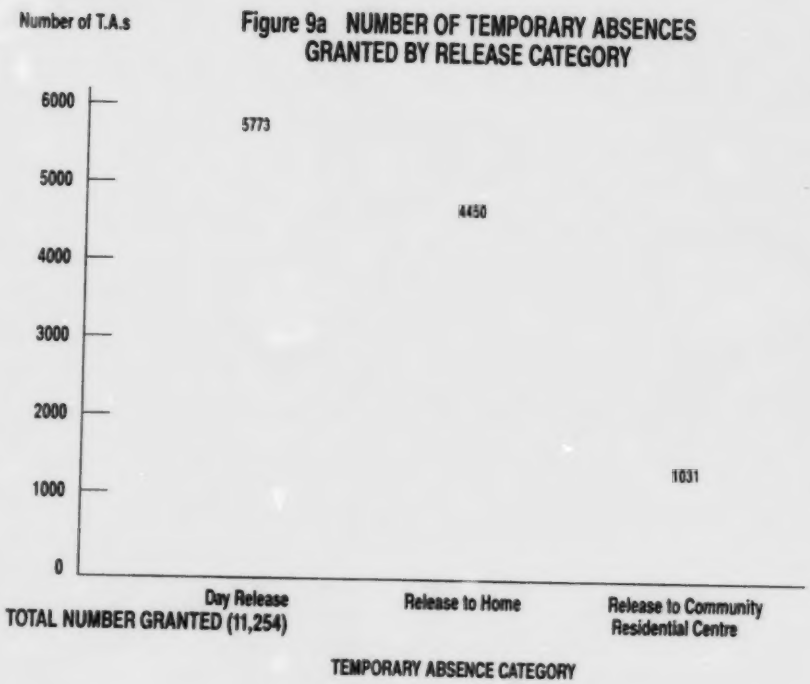
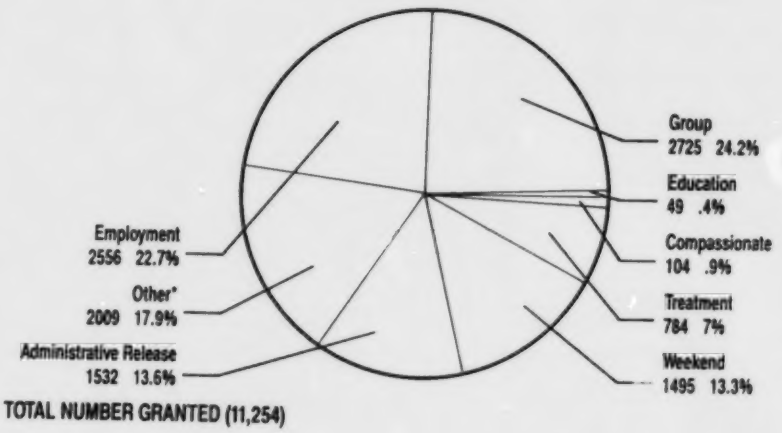


Figure 9b NUMBER OF TEMPORARY ABSENCES GRANTED BY TYPE



GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES

* Includes Christmas Temporary Absences and 5-Day Prerelease

Source: Temporary Absence Program

FIGURE 10

PAROLE

Adult Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: Workload Statistical Reports

Figure 10 NUMBER OF PAROLE CASES BY CATEGORY ON MARCH 31, 1987

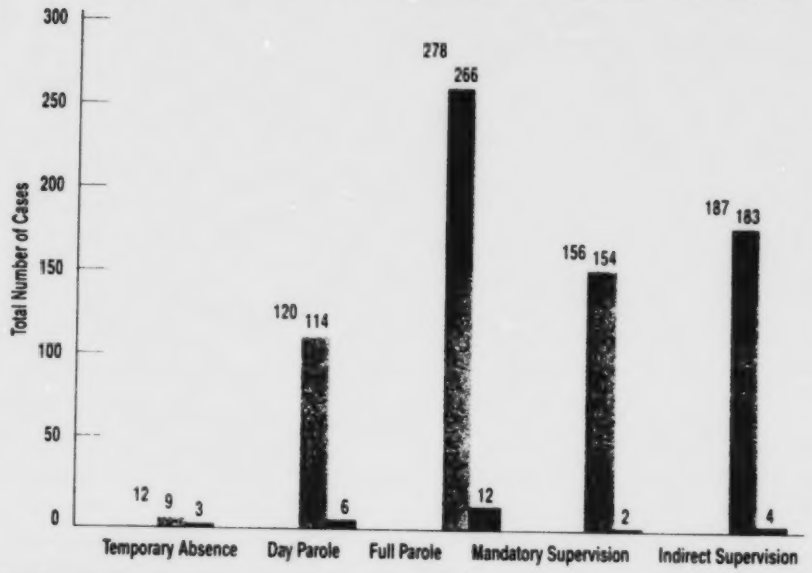


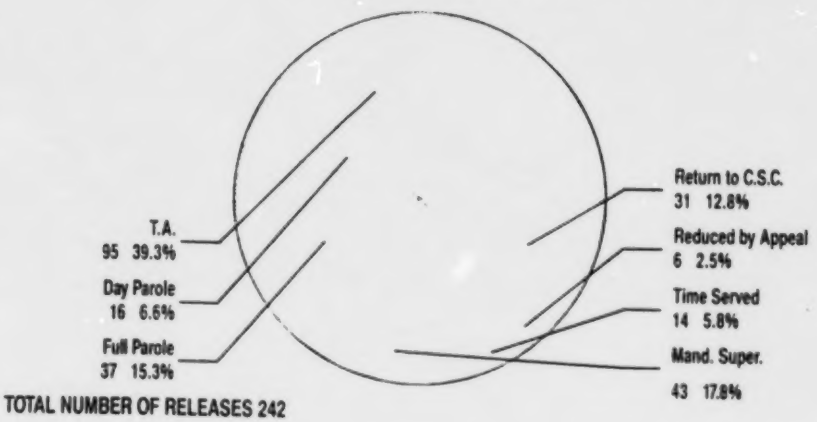
FIGURE 11

FEDERAL OFFENDERS DISCHARGED

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Source: Coordinator-Offender Management

Figure 11 FEDERAL OFFENDERS DISCHARGED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE



TOTAL NUMBER OF RELEASES 242

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

ERHART HAHN, Director

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the administration of the Police Act (RSA 1981), the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act (RSA 1980), and gun control legislation. While discharging these responsibilities, the division maintains a close working relationship with police services, municipal police commissions, private investigation and security guard agencies, the transportation industry, provincial and federal government departments and agencies, as well as the general public.

POLICING SERVICES

Policing services are provided to Albertans by nine municipal police services and the RCMP. The Police Act requires all urban municipalities with a population of 1,500 or greater to provide policing services, either by their own police service or by contract with the RCMP. The nine municipal services are comprised of 2,442 police officers and 662 support staff. They provide service to more than half the population of Alberta. Sixty-one urban municipalities, comprising 19% of Alberta's population, have contracted with the RCMP for policing services. These municipal contracts employ 566 police officers and 180 support staff.

Provincial policing is provided by the RCMP under contract to the province. A total of 1,176 police officers and 184 support staff provide police services to rural Alberta, which comprises 23% of the province's population. Service is provided by 110 detachments and 42 highway patrol units. Approximately 214 police officers are dedicated to full-time traffic enforcement.

The RCMP utilizes 450 auxiliary peace officers to complement regular police officers in the event of a disaster or other emergency. These personnel contributed about 71,000 hours during 1986 training and patrolling with RCMP officers to maintain a state of readiness. Auxiliary officers are appointed provincial special constables and have full peace officer authority while accompanied by a regular member of the RCMP. The province provides extra funding for uniforms and equipment.

MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONS

The Law Enforcement Division maintains regular contact with municipal police commissions, council members, administrators and municipal associations. Some topics of continuing discussion have been the development of a new Police Act, RCMP municipal policing agreements, policing costs, law enforcement grants, courtroom security and police commission authority.

NATIVE POLICING

The Law Enforcement Division works closely with the RCMP and reserves to assist in improving policing services to meet the unique needs of the Native people.

Sixteen Indian bands employ 59 band constables who are appointed special constables with authority to enforce some sections of the Indian Act and specific provincial statutes on their respective reserves. Some are active in crime prevention and youth programs. The Department of Indian Affairs provides financial support for band constables to receive orientation training from the Alberta RCMP training section. In addition, by-law officer training is available through the Department of Advanced Education. Band constables supplement but do not replace the provincial policing service.

The RCMP Indian Special Constable Program has an authorized strength of 46 positions, stationed in 26 detachments. The province pays 54% of the cost of the program, with the Department of Indian Affairs picking up the remaining portion. During 1986, all positions were filled, indicating a high degree of acceptance of the program. Some of these special constables have qualified to become regular members of the RCMP.

An experimental "on-reserve" RCMP work station has been established at Atikameg. This will allow the residents of the Whitefish Band to establish a community-based Native policing model. The model will be assessed for possible application to other reserves.

CRIME STATISTICS

In 1986,, there were 5.2% more offences reported to police than in 1985. This was caused by a 12.1% increase in the number of Criminal Code offences, which in turn was due largely to an increase of 14.3% in property-related crime. Violent offences increased 4.9%, and other Criminal Code offences increased 9.6%.

The growth in Criminal Code offences was partially offset by a decline in other types of crime. Drug offences declined 17.2%, other federal offences declined 24.4% and provincial statute offences decline 9.4%. A 1.6% increase of municipal by-law offences was recorded.

POLICE TRAINING

The Law Enforcement Division, through the Solicitor General Staff College, has developed and made available a basic police training course to various smaller police forces throughout the province. Two courses, conducted in early 1987, drew participants from Medicine Hat, Redcliff, Taber, Coaldale, Lethbridge, Camrose, and Lacombe.

In addition, the division provides training grants to smaller police services.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

LAW ENFORCEMENT APPEAL BOARD

The Law Enforcement Appeal Board provides an independent means for review of complaints by the public concerning police discipline and appeals by police officers from disciplinary action. Mr. Justice S.V. Legg continued as chairman with Mr. D.M. McDonald and Mr. Les Thirlwell continuing as board members. During 1986/87, 23 appeals were brought before the board.

ALBERTA HIGHWAY PATROL

The Alberta Highway Patrol existed as a provincial special constable force with responsibility for enforcing provincial statutes and the Motor Vehicle Transportation Act (Canada) as these statutes relate to the trucking industry. They were primarily concerned with motor carrier laws, weight enforcement and safety equipment. Members also worked with school districts on school bus safety. Activities related to private vehicles were primarily concerned with enforcement of the Fuel Oil Administration Act and the illegal use of marked fuel.

The Highway Patrol also involved itself in the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA), which is an agreement between Alberta, British Columbia and various states stressing a uniform and collective approach to truck safety. This program sets standards and uses an inspection process, without prosecution, which is designed to reduce the downtime for the trucking industry while enhancing the levels of safety of trucks.

On April 1, 1987, the Alberta Highway Patrol was amalgamated with the Alberta Department of Transportation and no longer exists as an entity. This was done to provide for more effective service delivery by those agencies regulating the motor transport industry.

CRIME PREVENTION

The Law Enforcement Division continues to act as a facilitator/ co-ordinator for "Albertans for Crime Prevention". This group represents a partnership between police and community members based on the belief that legitimate solutions to community crime problems are best addressed within the confines of the community. Albertans for Crime Prevention and the Police Crime Prevention Committee have amalgamated many of their efforts. The latter continues to meet separately to advise on police-oriented crime prevention programs for province-wide promotion.

The Law Enforcement Division concentrated on the establishment of local crime prevention committees. The division, with the Edmonton Police Department, sponsored and hosted the annual meeting of Albertans for Crime Prevention. It was attended by 250 delegates from throughout Alberta. The division also produces a semi-annual newsletter, "PERSPECTIVES: An Overview of Crime Prevention Activities in Alberta", which is produced for police and volunteers involved in crime prevention activities.

The Law Enforcement Division participated in the planning of National Crime Prevention Week 1986. It undertook to focus commuunity attention on crime prevention and to inspire more local participation in crime prevention programs.

A representative from the division attended the Rural Crime Watch annual meeting in Viking. This program represents 18,000 farmers and ranchers who work with police to resolve local crime problems.

To address an increasing public concern with child abduction, the division developed "The Story of Watchdog and Rubi", a child's workbook and an accompanying parents' guide. This material addresses the "street-proofing" needs of children outside the home.

Some of the crime prevention activities pursued by Albertans for Crime Prevention and Alberta police services are:

- Neighbourhood Watch
- Block Watch
- Municipal Crime Prevention Committees
- Home Security
- Operation Identification
- Lady Beware
- Block Parent
- Vandalism
- Auto Theft
- Credit Care Fraud
- Range Patrol
- Bike Check
- Senior Power (Senior Citizens)
- Operation Provident
- Rural Crime Watch
- Crime Stoppers

In addition, police services provide lectures on the following topics:

- Residential Security Inspection
- Child Abuse and Safety
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Shoplifting
- Robbery Prevention

The Law Enforcement Division administers a budget for media advertising and grants to supplement programs. It also operates a crime prevention film library containing 66 titles. In addition, the following brochures and workbooks are produced and revised regularly:

- Residential Security
- Business Security
- Stop Vandalism
- Ski Check
- Arrest Arson
- Personal Safety: A Guide to Sexual Assault Prevention
- The Story of Watchdog and Rubi
- A Guide for Parents

CHECKSTOP

Checkstop, in operation since 1973,

is a combined enforcement-education program designed to remove impaired drivers from the road. The education aspect is aimed at changing public attitudes toward drinking and driving through the use of advertising, emphasizing the inherent dangers and consequences of this crime. Police participate by conducting roadside vehicle checks throughout the province. During 1986, 502,169 vehicles were checked at 21,127 CheckStop locations.

This fiscal year marked the initiation of the Alberta Police Impaired Driving Committee. This association was struck in co-operation between the Law Enforcement Division and the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police to refine and enhance the CheckStop program.

The Law Enforcement Division also participates in the Impaired Driving Countermeasures Co-ordinating Committee to design an Alberta government response to impaired driving.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE APPOINTMENTS

The Solicitor General has authority to appoint special constables for specific law enforcement purposes. Most special constable appointments fall into three categories:

- provincial government employees charged with enforcing specific statutes;
- local government employees (municipalities, Indian bands) who are granted specific enforcement powers to meet special needs in those areas; and
- RCMP auxiliary special constables.

At present, there are approximately 1,500 active special constable appointments in the province.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND SECURITY GUARDS ACT

Under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act, the Solicitor General's Department is responsible for the licensing of contract security and private investigator agencies and personnel. During the fiscal year, 6,012 applications for licence were processed.

To meet the concerns voiced by the industry, the Law Enforcement Division has drafted a discussion paper on a proposed Private Security Industry Act, which has been circulated to interested associations, members of the industry and police forces.

LOCKSMITHS

Under Section 311 of the Criminal Code of Canada, the Solicitor General's Department is responsible for issuing locksmith licences. Three hundred and forty locksmith licences were issued during the fiscal year.

DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED TECHNICIANS/ANALYSTS

Section 238(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada provides for the designation of analysts and qualified technicians by the Solicitor General of Alberta for the purpose of analyzing blood samples, and taking breath samples of persons suspected of operating a motor vehicle while impaired. During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 113 such designations were issued to various police forces and provincial government departments. There are now 1,177 such designations in effect.

GUN CONTROL

The Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (C.P.F.O.) is responsible for the administration and co-ordination of all aspects of gun control within the province, as required by the Criminal Code.

The C.P.F.O. issues all Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits. Police agencies issue Firearm Acquisition Certificate (F.A.C.'s) and inspect businesses which are authorized to handle firearms. Monthly reports are submitted by 125 police agencies in Alberta to the C.P.F.O.

During the fiscal year, 27,360 applications for F.A.C.'s and 1,100 applications for Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits were processed in Alberta.

LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

In 1986/87, $29,413,492 was distributed in unconditional law enforcement grants to all urban municipalities which have their own police service or have entered into an RCMP municipal policing contract.

The division also administers the following grants:

Police Building Grant

This is to assist urban municipalities with the construction of new police facilities, or renovations to existing police buildings. The grant pays two-thirds of the construction cost, up to a maximum of $50,000.

Liquor Control Subsidy

This subsidy is paid to those urban municipalities with their own lock-up facilities whose police detain individuals under section 77(1) of the Liquor Control Act. This subsidy amounted to $114,000 in the 1986/87 fiscal year.

Summer Village Policing Subsidy

Each summer village which employed a special constable to provide additional enforcement during the period May 15 to November 15 inclusive was reimbursed $500 per month. Total expenditures in 1986 amounted to $35,500.

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

GEORGE J. PEDERSEN, Assistant Deputy Minister

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

The Motor Vehicles Division is responsible for the licensing of drivers, the registration of motor vehicles, the counselling of problem drivers, and the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund. The legislative authority to perform these functions is specified in the Motor Vehicle Administration Act, the Off-Highway Vehicles Act, and the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act. In addition to the above key functions, the Motor Vehicle Administration Act and regulations also confer authority on the Solicitor General and/or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles:

1. to prohibit an individual from obtaining a driver's licence and/or a vehicle registration certificate;
2. to suspend the operator's licence and/or vehicle registration certificate of a problem driver;
3. to prescribe any course of remedial education for the negligent driver; and
4. to support the functions of the law enforcement agencies in Alberta and other jurisdictions through the provision of timely and accurate information on drivers and vehicles.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

A reorganization was undertaken by the Motor Vehicles Division during the 1986/87 fiscal year to further increase the efficiency and effectiveness of various programs delivered to the public. Client services, previously provided by five regions, are now provided by two regions with headquarters in Edmonton and Calgary. A highly decentralized model of service delivery, however, continues to be maintained through an extensive network of Motor Vehicles Division and privately-operated issuing offices.

A refocusing of the division's mandate to deal with the problem/negligent driver led to significant changes to the function of the Driver Control Board. The concurrent establishment of a head office Driver Management Branch reflects the division's commitment to dealing with the problem driver not only reactively but also in proactive terms.

Regional Operations

The primary field operational functions of vehicle registration, driver testing and driver licensing are organized within two regions with headquarters in Edmonton and Calgary. The division operates 11 licence issuing offices throughout the province. Driver testing facilities are available in a total of 102 locations.

The private sector plays an extremely important role in the delivery of Motor Vehicles Division services. During the 1986/87 fiscal year, a total of 181 private issuers were in operation in locations as varied as Banff and High Level. These private issuers, for a contractual fee, issue vehicle registrations and driver's licences on behalf of the division.

In addition to driver examinations conducted by Motor Vehicles Division driver examiners, driver training schools are involved in the testing and certification of new drivers.

Driver Management Branch

Driver Management Branch, established at the end of the fiscal year, is comprised of the Driver Licence Enforcement, Driver Assessment, and Driver Education Units.

The Driver Licence Enforcement Unit is responsible for:

1. the issuance of driving abstracts and court certificates;
2. the maintenance of operator licence conviction and suspension records; and
3. the suspension and the reinstatement of drivers' licences and vehicle registration certificates.

The functions of the Driver Assessment Unit are:

1. to identify and counsel problem drivers;
2. to review and monitor the driving records of negligent/problem drivers;
3. to detect and facilitate apprehension of drivers who are under suspension in their home jurisdictions, and who illegally apply for drivers' licences and/or vehicle registration certificates in Alberta; and
4. to develop an accurate and up-to-date driver history record.

The functions of the Driver Education Unit are:

1. to licence driver training schools;
2. to develop and monitor driver training curriculum;
3. to monitor driver instructor training courses and driver testing programs;
4. to enforce the standards for the defensive driving course; and
5. to review the Driver Licence Information Handbook.

Driver Control Board

The mandate of the Driver Control Board is:

1. to assist the errant driver;
   (a) through a personal interview during which the individual driver is counselled with regard to his/her poor driving record;
   (b) by enforcing attendance at remedial driver education to improve his/her driving habits; and
   (c) by monitoring of the individual's driving record over a period of time.

2. to provide a greater degree of protection to the motoring public by suspending the driving privileges of drivers who continue to drive in an unacceptable manner.

There were substantial reductions in the functions and the staff of the Driver Control Board as a result of the establishment of Driver Management Branch. During this reorganization, a management decision was also made on December 1, 1986 to temporarily discontinue all Motor Vehicles Division referrals to the Driver Control Board, as well as all the hearings scheduled by the Driver Control Board.

From April 1, 1986 to November 30, 1986, referrals to the Driver Control Board totalled 6,697. Of the referrals, the Driver Control Board conducted 5,860 hearings.

Program Support Branch

Program Support Branch is in charge of administering the Mail-In Vehicle Registration Program, the technical and operational requirements of the Motor Vehicle System (MOVES), and the prorating of vehicle licensing fees for interprovincial and international commercial carriers.

The Mail-In Program allows Albertans to re-register their vehicles through the mail. This program is designed to minimize vehicle registration line-ups at the various issuing offices.

The Motor Vehicle System, built around the "single client" and the "single vehicle" concepts, was put into operation during the 1984/85 fiscal year.

Prorating of licensing fees permits the apportioning of motor vehicle registration fees for interprovincial and international commercial carriers based on the total kilometres travelled within each jurisdiction in the preceding year, or the total estimated distance to be travelled during the registration year for which application of registration is made. It provides a means whereby carriers that are engaged in interjurisdictional operations can travel in two or more member states for a registration fee that is approximately equal to the registration fee applicable in their home jurisdictions.

The transfer of the prorate licensing functions to Motor Vehicles Division from the Department of Transportation and Utilities at the end of the 1986/87 fiscal year provides an effective and efficient service delivery to interprovincial carriers. It also simplifies and streamlines information flow among Motor Vehicles Division, commercial vehicle operators and the Motor Transport Board.

Management Services Branch

Management Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund, policy development and analysis, research and program reviews of operational areas of the Motor Vehicles Division. The co-ordination of legislative issues between Motor Vehicles Division and the Attorney General's Department, and the provision of management information are part of the mandate of this branch.

OPERATOR LICENSING

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 1,819,656 Albertans had valid operator licences, an increase of less than 1% over the 1985/86 period. Of the 1,819,656 drivers, 1,004,412 (or 55.2%) were males and 815,244 or (44.8%) were females. The proportion of males to females in the driving population has remained constant since the 1984/85 fiscal year.

DRIVER LICENCE EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED

Driver examinations are conducted by Motor Vehicles Division, a number of approved driving schools, and industrial establishments throughout the province. The driver examinations include written tests, road tests, and driver and industrial certificates.

The driver certification process permits driving instructors of certified driving schools to evaluate their students for Class 5 driver licences on behalf of the Motor Vehicles Division. The 108 driving schools that were participating in this program at year end are approved and monitored by the division. Students who have successfully passed the evaluation are issued a Driver Evaluation Program Change of Particulars by the driver instructor. This certificate allows Motor Vehicles Division to reclassify the applicant's Class 7 licence to Class 5.

The driver certification program successfully graduated 20,227 students during the 1986/87 fiscal year.

The industrial certification process operates similarly to the driver certification program. It permits some associations that are involved in a continuing driver training program for commercial licences, such as the Alberta Truckers Association, to evaluate and certify their employees or members on behalf of the Motor Vehicles Division. During the fiscal year, this program certified 834 drivers.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION

During the fiscal year, 2,182,419 motor vehicle registration certificates were issued by the Motor Vehicles Division. This total represented an increase of 5% over the data for the 1985/86 period.

Motor Vehicles Division continued to issue four basic classes of vehicle registration plates, in addition to motor vehicle dealer and antique vehicle plates.

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

PERSONALIZED LICENCE PLATES

The Motor Vehicles Division introduced the Personalized Licence Plate Program on May 15, 1985. The personalized licence plate configuration accommodates up to a maximum of seven characters, and has been restricted to the Class 3 plate category.

During 1986/87, Albertans continued to purchase personalized licence plates, either for their own use or as gifts for relatives and friends. The fee for a set of personalized plates was $150. This amount is payable in addition to the annual vehicle registration fee for the particular vehicle class.

During the fiscal year, 5,744 sets of plates were sold which, when added to the 9,315 sets of plates sold during the 1985/86 period, indicates that in excess of 15,000 Alberans have contributed to the success of this program. Due to the continued increase in demand for these plates, Motor Vehicles Division has recently extended personalized plate services to other classes of vehicles.

1988 OLYMPIC LICENCE PLATES

In celebration of the 1988 Winter Olympic Games, the Alberta Motor Vehicles Division co-operated with 1988 Winter Olympic Games Organization Committee to design, produce and issue a 1988 Olympic commemorative vehicle licence plate. These plates have a colorful design which bears the 1988 Games' logo — a stylized snowflake in the shape of a maple leaf, the Olympic insignia of five interlocking rings as well as the Olympic stripes.

The Olympic licence plates are designed as temporary replacements to the regularly issued licence plates on the front of motor vehicles from the date of purchase until March 31, 1988. These special plates bear the same licence plate numbers currently shown on the regular rear plates.

Motor Vehicles Division also approved the production and marketing of four miniature souvenir Olympic licence plates. The Government of Alberta has not and will not benefit in any way from the revenues generated through the sale of these Olympic commemorative licence plates. Rather, the money raised will be used by the XV Olympic Winter Games Organization Committee to offset the operating costs of the Games.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION FOR DISABLED ALBERTANS

During the fiscal year, Motor Vehicles Division, in consultation with the representatives of the major organizations for the disabled in the province, introduced a distinct Class 3 vehicle plate — series "A" — for use by disabled Albertans. The disabled motor vehicle registration program was implemented in order to address the difficulties and problems being encountered by the disabled with regards to parking privileges throughout the province, as well as to assist law enforcement personnel to identify vehicles parked in parking stalls reserved for the disabled.

The Motor Vehicles Division also took over the production and distribution of disabled vehicle placards. Prior to the 1986/87 fiscal year, the production and issuance of the disabled vehicle placards, for identification purposes, was administered by the Alberta Chapter of the Canadian Paraplegic Association.

During the fiscal year, a total of 102 disabled vehicle licence plates and 6,052 disabled vehicle placards were issued by the Motor Vehicles Division on the recommendation of medical doctors.

OPERATOR LICENCE AND VEHICLE TRANSACTION SERVICES

Eleven Motor Vehicles Division offices throughout the province and the Mail-In Vehicle Registration Service conducted 1,944,358 (or 60%) of operators' licence and vehicle registration services during the fiscal year. The mail-in service, which allows owners of motor vehicles to register their motor vehicles via the mail, performed 400,421 (or 20.6%) of these services. During the same period, 181 private issuers conducted 1,298,057 (or 40%) of drivers' licence and vehicle registration transactions.

Edmonton and Calgary areas, excluding the mail-in service, performed 1,408,993 drivers' licence and motor vehicle registration services. Of these services, Motor Vehicles Division offices accounted for 1,241,396 (or 88%) and the share of private issuers was 167,597 (or 12%). The operators' licence and motor vehicle registration transactions in the rest of the province totalled 1,433,001. The share of Motor Vehicles Division offices was 302,541 (or 21%) compared with 1,130,460 (or 79%) for private issuers.

OPERATOR LICENCE CONVICTION AND SUSPENSION STATISTICS

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, Alberta licensed operators were convicted of 429,873 motor vehicle related infractions. Of these convictions, 407,663 (or 94.8%) resulted from provincial legislation, and 22,210 (or 5.1%) were Criminal Code related. The corresponding data during the 1985/86 period for provincial and Criminal Code convictions were 384,911 (or 94.4%) and 22,978 (or 5.6%) respectively.

The operators' licences of 38,568 motorists were suspended during the 1986/87 fiscal year. Of the total number

suspended, 19,757 (or 51.2%) were Criminal Code (alcohol) suspensions, 2,601 (or 6.7%) were Criminal Code (non-alcohol) suspensions, 8,373 (or 21.7%) resulted from the demerit point system, and the remaining 7,837 (or 20.3%) were administrative suspensions.

FINES COLLECTION PROGRAM

Progress continued to be made during the 1986/87 fiscal year with respect to the Fines Collection Program. This program is designed primarily to decriminalize provincial and municipal traffic and parking-related offences. In this way, all the municipalities throughout Alberta can forward unpaid traffic tickets, issued in their jurisdictions, to the Motor Vehicles Division for collection.

Failure to pay all outstanding traffic and parking tickets will result in the withholding of operators' licence and vehicle registration services for the individual/company until such time as the outstanding fines are paid. This type of administrative sanction is expected to encourage operators and vehicle owners to pay their traffic tickets promptly, and through that, provide a significant amount of revenue back to the municipalities in a timely fashion.

The department has received approval to proceed with the implementation phase of this program.

SUSPENDED DRIVER APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The suspended Driver Apprehension Committee, made up of representatives from the Solicitor General's Department, the Attorney General's Department, and the various law enforcement agencies, was formed during the 1986/87 fiscal year to:

1. review the available statistical data regarding suspended drivers in Alberta in order to determine the potential nature of the problems;
2. review and report on the existing programs in Alberta designed to apprehend suspended drivers, including related inefficiencies and problems;
3. review provincial legislation in Alberta for the suspended driver and make recommendations for changes, if any;
4. to review the information supplied by Motor Vehicles Division to the Crown Prosecutors and to ensure that it is timely, accurate and clearly understandable for successful prosecution; and
5. develop program initiatives to discourage suspended drivers from continuing to drive.

The Suspended Driver Apprehension Program was introduced on September 1, 1986 to apprehend and prosecute individuals who continue to drive while their operators' licences are suspended. From September 1, 1986 to fiscal year end, 971 motorists were apprehended under the program.

THE IMPACT PROGRAM

Statistics indicate that approximately 25% of Alberta drivers who attend the one-day Impaired Drivers' Course, as a condition for the reinstatement of their drivers' licences, are repeat offenders. In an effort to deal with these repeat offenders, the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission developed a 30-hour weekend residential counselling and diagnostic course for the rehabilitation of these offenders, which is known as the Impact Program.

Referrals to the weekend course are made primarily by Motor Vehicles Division. At the end of the 30-hour program, these motorists are given a recommended plan for future treatment. In addition, a copy of the recommended plan and an assessment of the client are forwarded to the Motor Vehicles Division and other referral agencies, where applicable. Failure to attend the weekend program results in the imposition of indefinite suspension of the person's operators' licence.

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 1,879 repeat offenders attended the 30-hour program rather than repeating the one day Impaired Drivers Course for first offenders, administered by the Driver Control Board.

DUPLICATE OPERATOR LICENCES

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, Motor Vehicles Division, in co-operation with the Attorney General's Department, introduced more stringent identification and licensing requirements for the issuance of duplicate drivers' licences. These prerequisites were deemed necessary to dissuade suspended drivers and/or drivers facing charges which may result in suspensions, from applying for duplicate licences. Of the 14,241 applications for duplicate licences reviewed by Motor Vehicles Division, 254 cases (or 1.8%) were rejected as the applicants had charges pending that would have resulted in the suspension of their drivers' licences.

EXCHANGE OF DRIVER AND VEHICLE INFORMATION

The interface between the Alberta and British Columbia Motor Vehicles Divisions' automated information systems, funded by the Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Administrators, was completed during the 1986/87 fiscal year. The main objectives of this interface are:

1. to improve the service delivery of motor vehicle programs to the motoring public in the two provinces;

2. to facilitate a more effective exchange of driver and motor vehicle information in a mobile society in a timely fashion; and
3. to improve effectiveness in the enforcement of motor vehicle regulations.

The completed communication network provides up-to-date information on individuals who wish to obtain drivers' licences for the first time from the other jurisdiction. The interface also permits the detection and apprehension of individuals who apply for operators' licences in the other provinnce while their driving privileges are suspended in their home jurisdiction.

To similarly deal with other out-of-province motorists relocating to Alberta, Motor Vehicles Division commenced issuing a 90-day temporary drivers' licence to such drivers rather than the usual five-year licence. Within the 90-day period, the driving history and status of these applicants are requested from their home jurisdictions. Should an individual be found suspended in his/her jurisdiction, the temporary licence is cancelled, a request made for its surrender, and no other Alberta licence is issued until all outstanding drivers' licence suspensions are satisfied.

From the start of this program on October 1, 1986 to the end of the fiscal year, 5,340 out-of-province applications were reviewed by the Alberta Motor Vehicles Division. Of these, 38 applicants were found to be under suspension in their home jurisdictions at the time of their applications.

During the 1986/87 fiscal year, discussions continued between the representatives of the Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Administrators and the provinces/territories on the feasibility of extending the Alberta and British Columbia information network across Canada.

REGISTRATION OF WRITTEN-OFF VEHICLES

Under this program, any motor vehicle written-off as a total loss by an insurance company operating in Alberta, and subsequently repaired for operation on the highway, will only be re-registered by the Motor Vehicles Division if such a motor vehicle has passed a comprehensive safety inspection approved by the Transportation Safety Branch. During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 748 written-off vehicles were inspected and approved by the Transportation Safety Branch for re-registration by the Motor Vehicles Division.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund continued to assist Albertans who sustain personal injury or property damage arising from a motor vehicle accident in Alberta involving an uninsured owner/operator, or an unidentified motor vehicle. Albertans who are injured, or whose property is damaged, may apply for compensation of up to $200,000 from the fund set up under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act.

During the year 1986/87 fiscal year, 5,313 claims were submitted to the fund. Of these, 2,816 (or 53%) of the applications were approved.

The administrator of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund is also authorized to cause the removal and disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. All reasonable costs incidental to the removal and storage of the vehicle which are not recovered from the sale of the vehicle or collected from the owner of the vehicle are paid out of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund.

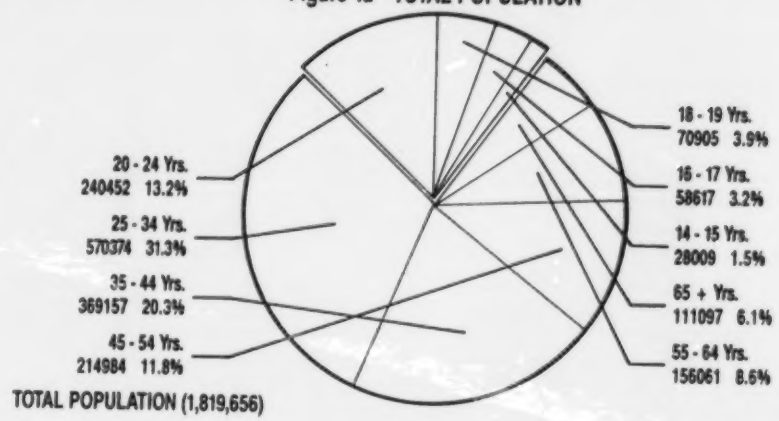
During the 1986/87 fiscal year, 2,838 abandoned vehicles were processed under the Abandoned Vehicle Disposal Program.

FIGURE 1

OPERATOR LICENCES BY AGE GROUPS

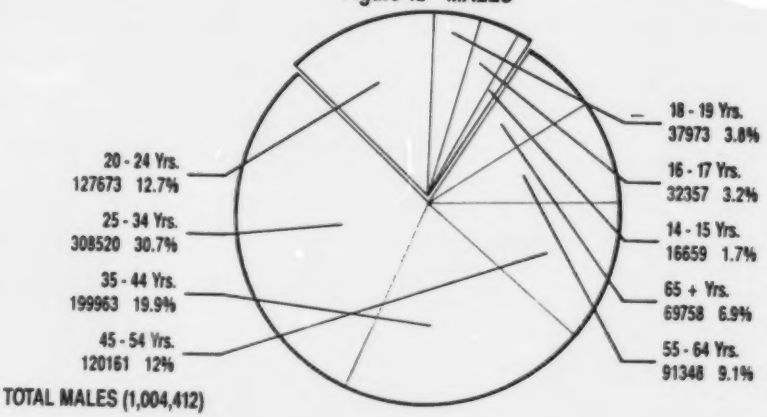
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 1a TOTAL POPULATION



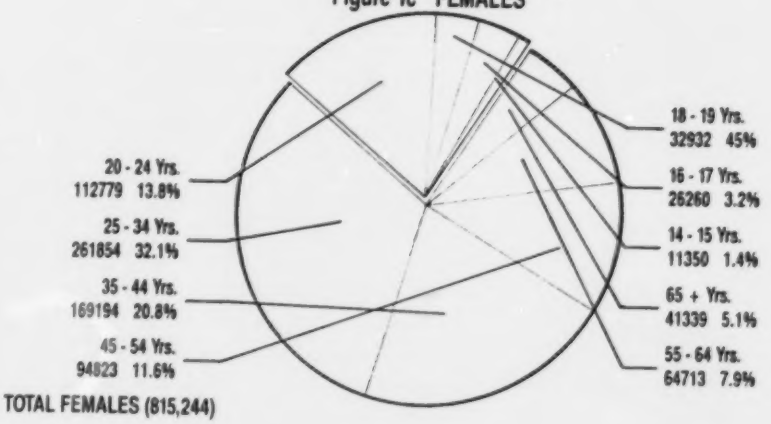
TOTAL POPULATION (1,819,656)

Figure 1b MALES



TOTAL MALES (1,004,412)

Figure 1c FEMALES



TOTAL FEMALES (815,244)

FIGURE 2

OPERATOR LICENCES BY CLASS OF LICENCE

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

CLASS 1
This licence allows the holder to operate:
1. any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles other than a motorcycle.

CLASS 2
This licence allows the holder to operate:
1. any motor vehicle or any combination of vehicles that the holder of Class 3, 4 and 5 operators' licence may operate; and
2. any bus.

CLASS 3
This licence allows the holder to operate:
1. any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles that the holder of a Class 5 operators' licence may operate;
2. a single motor vehicle with three or more axles;
3. a motor vehicle with three or more axles towing a trailer with one or more axles, if the trailer is not equipped with air brakes; and
4. a motor vehicle requiring a Class 2 or Class 4 licence, but not while carrying passengers.

CLASS 4
1. a taxi, ambulance or bus, including school kindergarten buses, where the seating capacity is not over 24 passengers, excluding the operator; and
2. all motor vehicles included in Class 5.

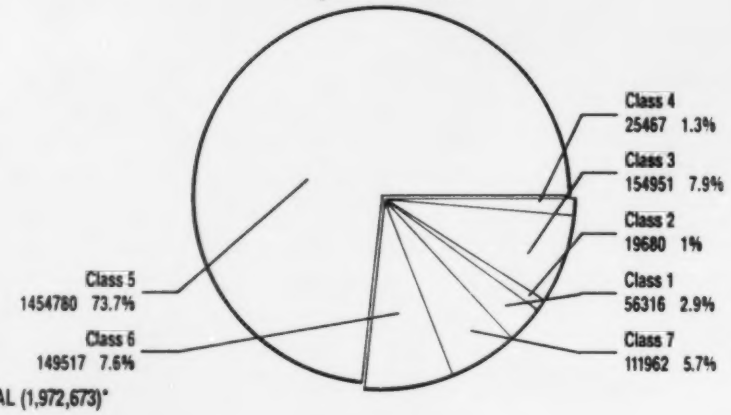
CLASS 5
This licence permits the holder to operate:
1. a two-axle single motor vehicle, excluding a motorcycle;
2. a two-axle motor vehicle towing a trailer with one or more axles, if the trailer is not equipped with air brakes;
3. a recreational vehicle or any combination of a recreational vehicle and a trailer, if the trailer has not more than two axles and is not equipped with air brakes; and
4. mopeds.

CLASS 6
This licence permits the holder to drive a motorcycle.

CLASS 7
The learner's licence allows the holder to drive:
1. all Class 5 and 6 vehicles for learning only; and
2. mopeds.

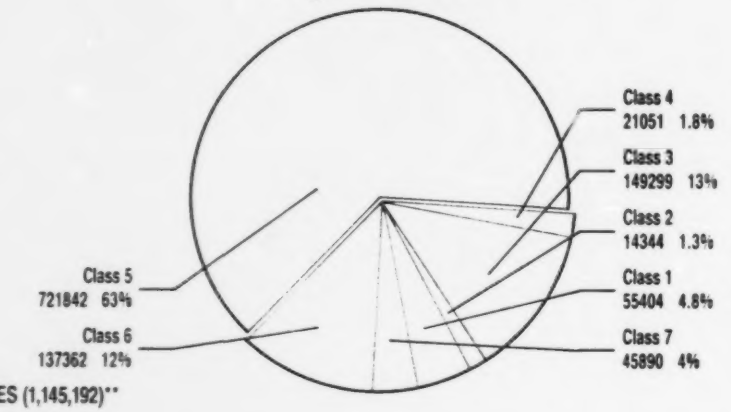
* Total includes 153,017 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.
** Total includes 140,780 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.
*** Total includes 12,237 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.

Figure 2a TOTAL



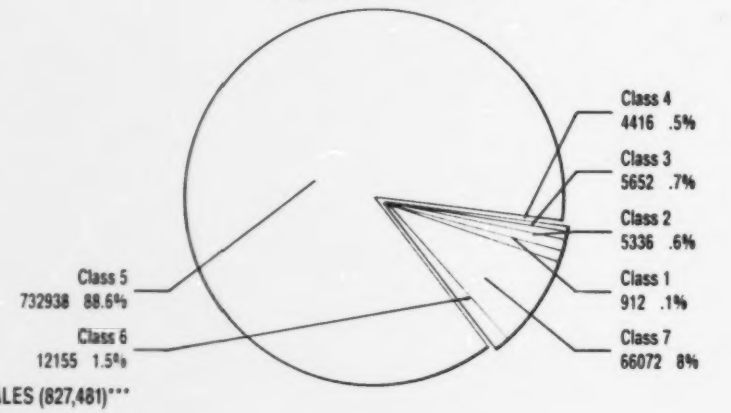
TOTAL (1,972,673)*

Figure 2b MALES



MALES (1,145,192)**

Figure 2c FEMALES



FEMALES (827,481)***

FIGURE 3

DRIVER LICENCE EXAMINATIONS

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

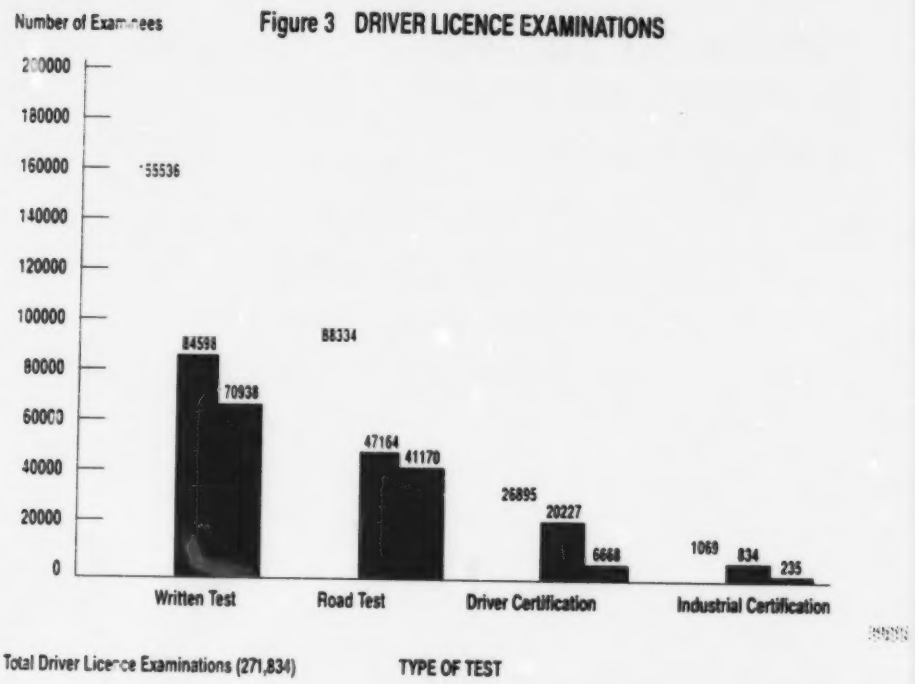


Figure 3 DRIVER LICENCE EXAMINATIONS

FIGURE 4

REGISTERED VEHICLES BY CLASS OF LICENCE PLATE

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

CLASS 1

This vehicle licence plate permits

1. the carrying of goods and materials for compensation within and outside Alberta;
2. the operator of trucks and weight regulated vehicles for rental purposes; and
3. the transportation of passengers on Public Service Buses. A public service vehicle with a Class 1 licence plate operates under an operating authority certificate granted by the Alberta Transportation Department.

CLASS 2

This vehicle licence plate allows

1. a vehicle to be used as a common carrier to transport goods for compensation within a city, town, village, hamlet in which the owner of the vehicle maintains a residence, or a business in respect of which the vehicle is used, or within 10 km of the boundaries of the city, town village or hamlet.
2. the use of the vehicle for personal transportation including the transportation of any goods, other than those used in respect of that person's trade, occupation or business.

CLASS 3

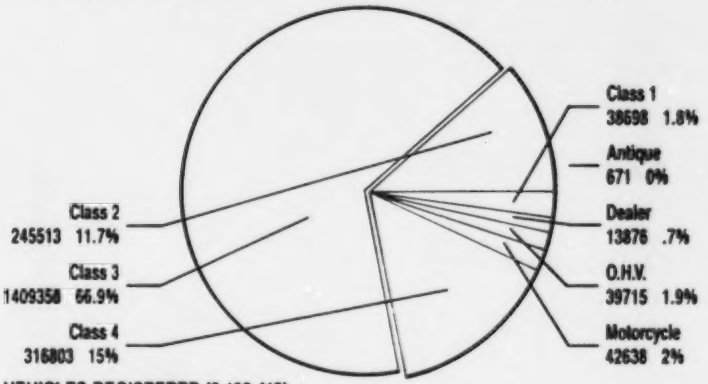
This vehicle licence plate allows

1. the operation of motor vehicle for personal or business use;
2. the operation of government vehicles, motorcycles and off-highway vehicles, and
3. the operation of commercial trailers and vehicles for ham radio operators.

CLASS 4

This public vehicle plate is used for the licensing of trailers.

Figure 4 REGISTERED VEHICLES BY CLASS OF LICENCE PLATE



TOTAL VEHICLES REGISTERED (2,182,419)

FIGURE 5

OPERATOR LICENCE AND VEHICLE TRANSACTION SERVICES BY TYPE OF OFFICE

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

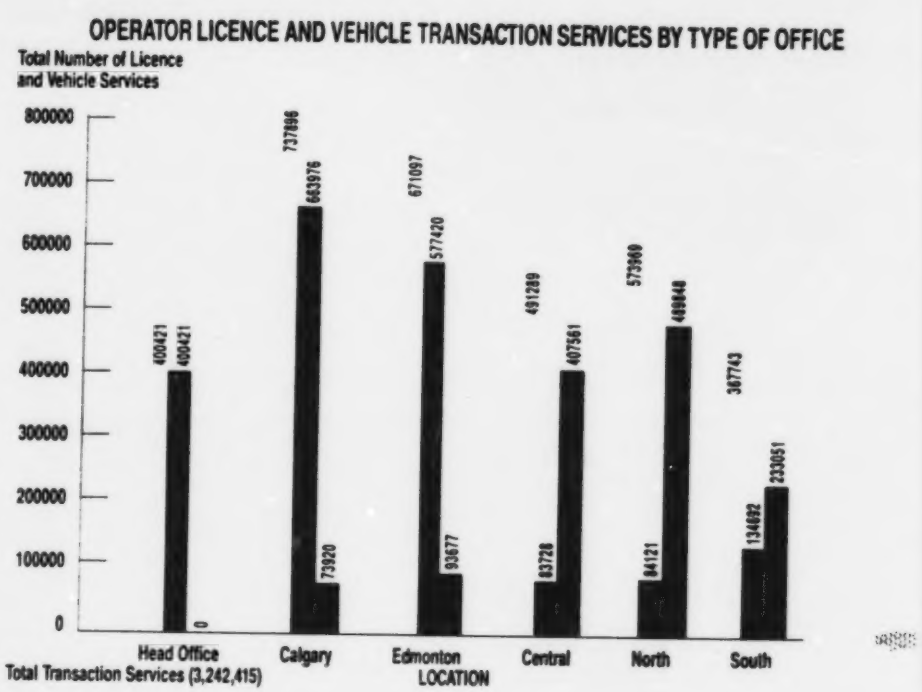


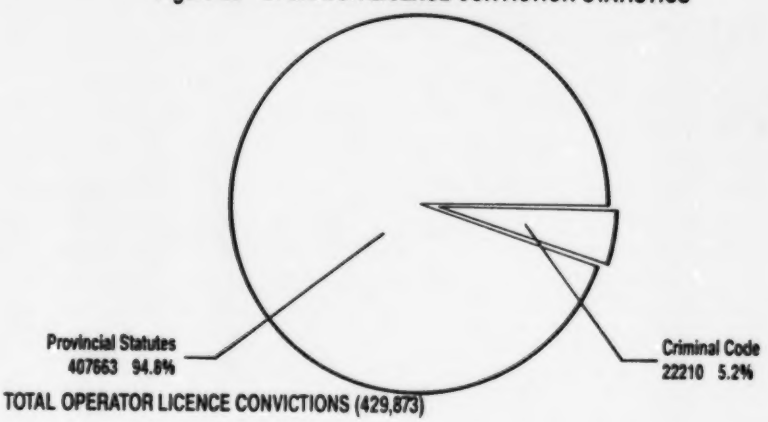
FIGURE 6

OPERATOR LICENCE

Enforcement Actions

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986
TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 6a OPERATOR LICENCE CONVICTION STATISTICS



TOTAL OPERATOR LICENCE CONVICTIONS (429,873)

Figure 6b OPERATOR LICENCE CONVICTIONS BY AGE GROUP

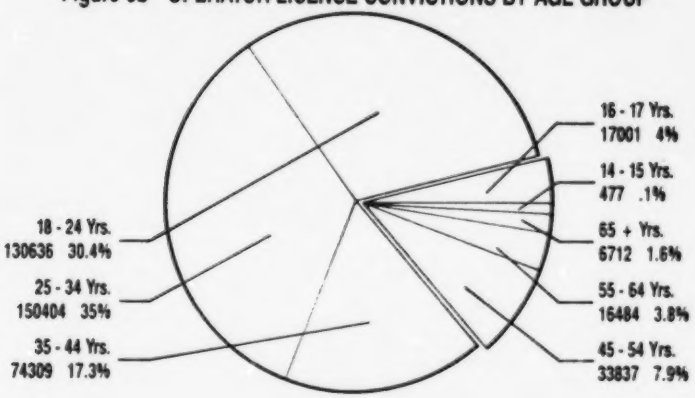
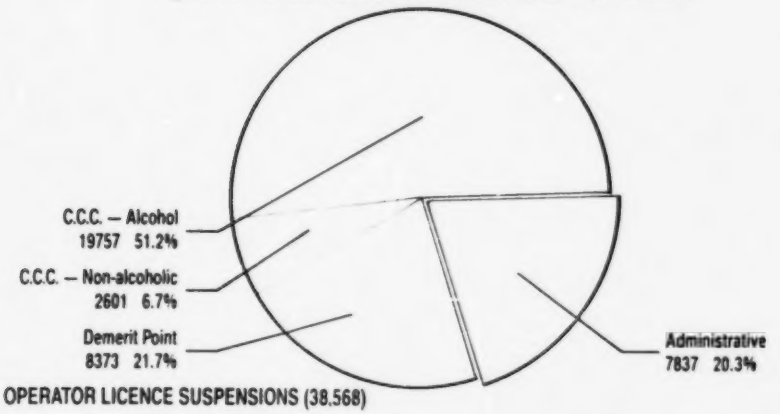


Figure 6c OPERATOR LICENCE SUSPENSION STATISTICS



OPERATOR LICENCE SUSPENSIONS (38,568)

FIGURE 6 (cont.)

OPERATOR LICENCES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 6d OPERATOR LICENCE SUSPENSIONS BY AGE GROUP

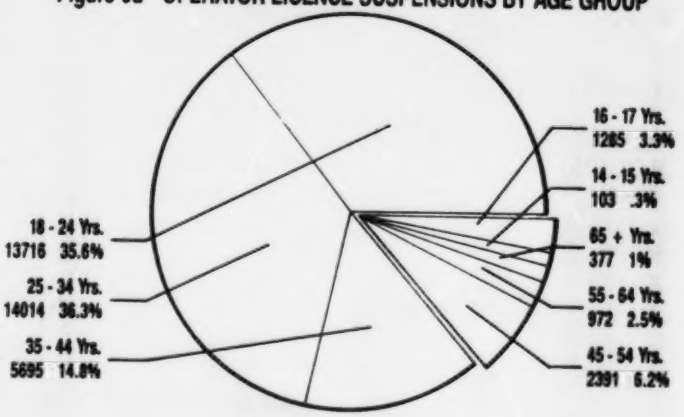
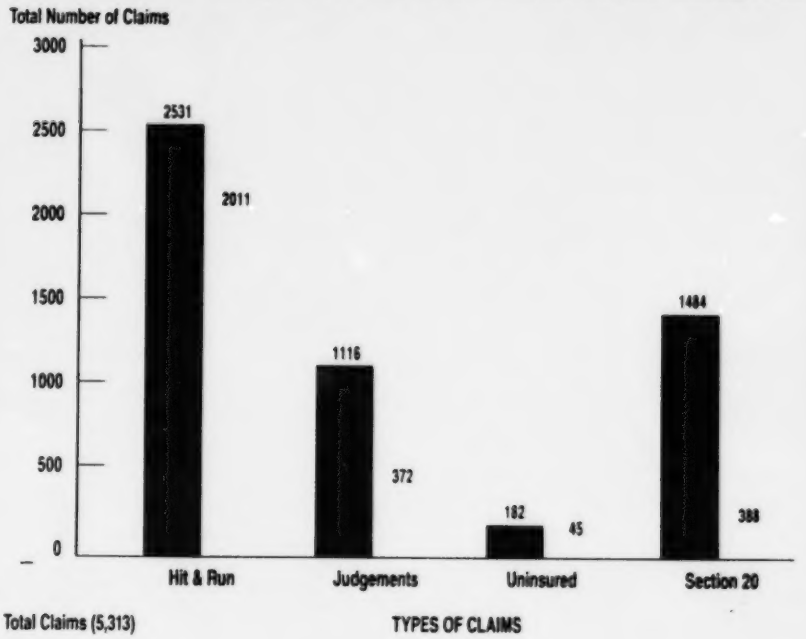


FIGURE 7

CLAIMS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

Figure 7 CLAIMS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND



CLAIMS MADE

CLAIMS PAID

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

PETER SCHMIDT, Executive Director

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

FINANCE OPERATIONS BRANCH

The Finance Operations Branch provides administrative direction and control of the department's financial affairs as they relate to day-to-day accounting procedures, processing of financial documents, control of expenditure and revenue transactions, and co-ordinating the development and implementation of financial systems, policies and procedures.

The mandate of the branch is accomplished through three function units:

a) **Accounting Services** — responsible for the administration of the process related to the prompt and accurate payment of accounts, timely recording and depositing of revenues, accurate recording and monitoring of accounts receivable, and overseeing inmate trust accounting;

b) **Payroll Services** — responsible for the administration of the processes related to the prompt and accurate payment of salaries and wages, ensuring that appropriate deductions and/or contributions are made regarding the various benefit plans, and the maintenance of employee files for approximately 2,850 salaried and 350 wage employees;

c) **Financial Systems and Procedures** — responsible for the maintenance, development, enhancement and implementation of the department's financial systems, procedures and policies.

Highlights of the fiscal year include:

1. Development and implementation of an in-house revenue receivable system. This microcomputer-based application has significantly enhanced accounts receivable monitoring and revenue reconciliations as well as saving almost a full man-year;
2. Enhance the Attendance Recording System currently operating in four correctional centres (Calgary and Edmonton Remand Centres, and Calgary and Grande Cache Correctional Centres). This microcomputer-based application has proven to be extremely effective, resulting in more timely and accurate data as well as providing savings in manpower requirements;
3. Decentralized data entry of accounts payable to the St. Paul Correctional Centre and converted the manual trust accounting system at Edmonton Youth Development Centre to the automated Young Offender Trust Accounting System (YOTAS);
4. Participated in the development of a licence administration system for the Law Enforcement Division; the pilot project for the decentralization of the Personnel Inventory and Management System (PIMS); and the Fines Collection System on the Motor Vehicles System (MOVES).
5. Developed financial procedures relating to the transfer of the Licence Prorate and Driver Education Branches from the Department of Transportation and Utilities, the Highway Patrol Branch to Transportation, and the Professions and Occupations Bureau administration to the Department of Labour;
6. Developed a proposal for a revised finance and administration model for the correctional centres.

FINANCE PLANNING AND ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The objective of the Finance Planning and Advisory Services Branch is to provide sound fiscal management of the department's resources. The branch prepares the departmental estimates of expenditures, subsequent forecasts of expenditures, reports for senior management, and controls the expenditures. This branch liaises with Alberta Treasury regarding the budgetary process. All departmental contracts are reviewed and a central contract registry is maintained. The Young Offender Cost Sharing Agreement with the federal government is also administered by this branch. As required, audits of private agency contracts are conducted to obtain optimum return for funds expended.

INTERNAL AUDIT BRANCH

Internal Audit Branch performs an independent appraisal activity established within the department to assist management in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. Internal Audit is a managerial control which functions by measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of other controls already in place.

The objective of this branch is to comprehensively audit the management process, operations, and financial reports and controls to ensure that the department's assets are properly safeguarded, appropriate guidelines are adhered to, and its resources are used effectively, efficiently and economically in pursuing its objectives. The branch covers all activities within the department and all activities or organizations funded by the department where the right to audit exists.

The Internal Audit Branch's responsibilities are defined by the Audit Advisory Committee of the department. The director reports administratively to the executive director of Finance and Administration Division and functionally to the Audit Advisory Committee. This committee, which is chaired by the deputy minister and is independent of normal line operations, allows the internal audit function to operate with greater independence and latitude.

On an annual basis, the director performs a risk analysis of departmental functions, programs and projects, and submits an annual audit schedule and revised four-year audit plan for audit committee approval. Special audits/ investigations will be undertaken when requested by the Audit Advisory Committee, the deputy minister, or any division head.

In addition to issuing an audit report to management responsible for each area reviewed, the Internal Audit Branch also prepares a semi-annual report summarizing the results of all audit reviews for the period and distributes this to the Audit Advisory Committee.

In November, proposals for an audit mandate, audit charter, annual schedule, four-year audit plan and Audit Advisory Committee terms of reference were approved. Projects carried out in the first five months of the audit function have primarily involved Motor Vehicles Division operations, as well as some projects for correctional centres.

SUPPLY AND SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH

The Supply and Support Services Branch consists of three units: Supply and Procurement; Support Services; and the Distribution Centre.

The Supply and Procurement Unit co-ordinates the department's acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies and services according to approved budgets and program guidelines. Through various acts, regulations, Treasury Board minutes and directives, the unit, having processed in excess of 18,000 documents, ensures that purchases are cost-effective, timely, and within guidelines established by central governing departments.

Highlights of the fiscal year included:

- expansion of Young Offender Program to include Grande Prairie and Lethbridge Young Offender Centres;
- further privatization of food services to include Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre, Gierson Community Correctional Centre, Medicine Hat and Red Deer Remand Centres;
- renegotiated all existing food services agreements.

Support Services is a co-ordinating unit responsible for the recording compilation, maintenance and reporting of the department's fixed assets and its related inventories system. It ensures that all acquisitions and transfers are reported, and ensures the proper disposal of obsolete, surplus or unserviceable assets. It is responsible for the security and issue of staff identification cards and Motor Vehicles Division's camera validation plates. The unit also co-ordinates such services as: government vehicle rental and maintenance; rental of office equipment and maintenance agreements; all accident claims and losses relating to vehicles and equipment; and the R.I.T.E. and W.A.T.S. communications systems.

The Distribution Centre, located in southeast Edmonton, is a warehousing operation that facilitates storage, handling, shipping and the economies of volume purchasing.

This facility (comprising 1,951 square metres or 21,000 square feet) handles the storage and distribution of all Motor Vehicles Division's licence plates, validation tabs, uniforms and equipment for Alberta Highway Patrol, uniforms for correctional officers and driver examiners, specialized printed forms used by each program division, along with general operating supplies for the department's offices throughout the province. During 1986/87, there were in excess of 11,000 shipments.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

HARVEY J. GEDDES, Director

PERSONNEL DIVISION

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1987, the major responsibility for the division was to manage the downsizing program, which resulted in a reduction of approximately 12% of our manpower resources. Corresponding reorganizations and staff redeployments occupied a major portion of the division's resources.

In addition, the division was charged with administering the early retirement incentive program for approximately 300 eligible employees.

Conversely, less emphasis was placed on recruitment and staff development as fewer positions were available and significantly less new staff hired.

RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

The major emphasis for the year was on downsizing, redeployment and resulting organizational adjustments to the department due to the government downsizing initiative program. As a result, 177 redeployment interviews were conducted, 112 employees participated in the early retirement program, 16 employees were approved under the special leave of absence program, and 399 positions were abolished from the department's establishment.

Normal recruitment and competition activity was concentrated during the first half of the year with 145 competitions held, of which 86 were open to the public, nine were limited to government employees, and 50 were departmental in scope. There were 18 clerical referrals. More than 6,100 applications were received and approximately 1,660 people were interviewed.

In preparation for the openings of Medicine Hat and Red Deer Remand Centres, 43 positions in each centre were recruited to through a variety of sources including redeployments, lateral transfers and open competitions.

Other recruitment activity was generated through the conversion of units at the Lethbridge, St. Paul, Belmont and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centres to the living unit model.

The department continued to participate in special recruitment programs including Priority Employment Program (PEP), Summer Temporary Employment Program (STEP), and Summer Student Recruitment Program.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification activity for the 1986/87 fiscal year centred around organizational reviews conducted for the Systems and Information Services Division, Motor Vehicles Division and Law Enforcement Division. In addition, volume was created as a result of the conversion of the Belmont and St. Paul Correctional Centres, and units at the Lethbridge and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centres to the living unit model.

The redeployment, transfer and relocation of individuals as a result of downsizing also had a significant impact in the number of classifications processed this year. In total, 794 positions were submitted for classification action.

PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS
April 1, 1986 - March 31, 1987

A. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION			
1.	Competitions:	Open	86
		Limited	9
		Departmental	50
		TOTAL	145
2.	Competition Breakdown:	Management	25
		Prof/Admin/Tech	67
		Sr. Clerical/Support	37
		Correction Officers	15
		Driver Examiners	0
		Trades	1
		TOTAL	145
3.	Entry Level Clerical Referrals:		18
4.	Number of Applications Received:		6,151
	Number Interviewed:		1,662
5.	Exemptions from Competitions:		543
B. POSITION CLASSIFICATION			
1.	Position Creations:		153
2.	Position Reclassifications:		398
3.	Position Updates/No Change:		243
	TOTAL SUBMISSIONS		794

PERSONNEL DIVISION

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS PROGRAM

The primary focus of the Employee Relations Program in 1986/87 was to improve the existing level of consultative service to the operational divisions within the department. To this end, specific administrative processes were developed and implemented to upgrade the quality and amount of information available during briefings of designated officers.

During 1986/87, two training sessions on employee relations were delivered at the Solicitor General Staff College to 33 supervisory and management staff.

Also, a new training initiative was introduced which was delivered to labour relations co-ordinators from the correctional centres and young offenders centres. This session was delivered co-operatively with AUPE.

With respect to program activity, out of a total staff of approximately 3,200 employees, 104 formal grievances were received and 161 disciplinary actions were taken, ranging from reprimands to dismissals.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Activities in this section were directed at the increasing number of accidents and injuries. Emphasis was concentrated on the identification of causes and strategies to control and reverse the upward trend.

April 1, 1986 saw the implementation of a department-wide no smoking policy restricting smoking to designated areas.

Joint worksite committees were again active in the area of hazard identification and employee awareness. Peace River and Lethbridge Correctional Centres showed the greatest improvement with recording only five disability injuries for the fiscal year. Both again held an annual Health and Safety Day to further promote employee awareness in the area of occupational health and safety.

INJURY EXPERIENCE
April 1, 1986 - March 31, 1987

Division	Disabling	Medical Aid Injury	Property Damage
Correctional Services	96	80	36
Motor Vehicles	3	1	0
Highway Patrol	0	5	1
Head Office, Law Enforcement & Administrative	3	0	0
TOTAL	102	86	37

PERSONNEL DIVISION

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

As a result of the government restraint program introduced during this fiscal year, the training programs were curtailed and limited primarily to introductory and basic training requirements.

In addition, the Alberta Highway Patrol was transferred to the Department of Transportation, thus deleting a large ongoing training requirement.

These changes resulted in a reduction of approximately 30% in training days for department staff.

Conversely, a wider range of training was provided, especially in the Correctional Services Division where additional emphasis was placed on the development of staff dealing with young offenders. In addition, our college extension and university distant learning program for correctional officers and services workers remains active with approximately 500 staff registrations.

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE PROGRAMS AND BOOKINGS April 1, 1986 - March 31, 1987

Divisions	No. of Courses	No. of Trainees	No. of Training Days
Correctional Services	21	252	5,468
Law Enforcement/Related	4	68	676
Motor Vehicles	0	0	0
Other	10	13	310
Provincial Govt. Depts.	47	1,299	2,852
External Public Sector	24	648	1,644
TOTAL	106	2,280	10,950

SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

CHRIS BOWDLER, Executive Director

SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

The Systems and Information Services Division undertakes the analysis, design, implementation and technical support of all departmental, operational and management information systems. The division also responds to information requests from other government departments, external groups and agencies.

In addition, the division is responsible for providing library and records management services to the department.

The use of automated computer systems is wide-spread in the department. Much of the emphasis in the past number of years has been to define and implement systems to support the ongoing operations of the service delivery programs. Increasingly, the division is now focusing on providing this operational data in a form for more indepth policy analysis and expanded service delivery control and performance measurement. The systems operate on a central processing unit dedicated to Solicitor General's Department and are supported by a province-wide telecommunications network of microcomputers, terminals and printers in all motor vehicle offices, correctional centres, community corrections and highway patrol offices.

In June 1986, the department upgraded its mainframe computer to an IBM 3090 Model 200. This new computer provides well over 30% more processing power at a lower cost. The introduction of this new computer, coupled with the investment in applications tuning, has resulted in major improvements in overall responsiveness of the major on-line systems in Motor Vehicles and Correctional Services Divisions. The department is progressively using microtechnology for data processing applications, office automation and end user computing.

The Systems and Information Services Division carries out its mandate through three branches.

PLANNING, POLICY AND EVALUATION BRANCH

This branch is responsible for co-ordinating the planning of all departmental EDP resources into effective and relevant EDP operational and strategic plans. In addition, this branch undertakes the review of new technologies and their associated place in the diverse Solicitor General organization. This includes office automation and other leading edge technology relevant to effective system design. Feasibility studies of all new system proposals are undertaken by the branch, as well as the post implementation reviews and evaluations of implemented systems. This branch assists user divisions in all aspects of end user computing as well as co-ordinating all information requests from this department and other external agencies.

APPLICATIONS SUPPORT BRANCH

This branch is responsible for the technical design and building of all automated systems. The branch works closely with the user divisions to effect comprehensive system definitions and the necessary training and testing prior to the implementation of systems. Much of the activity in the branch is undertaken using private sector resources to supplement Solicitor General staff.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT BRANCH

The technical specialists in database management and other technical software utilized by the department are assembled in this branch. In addition, the telecommunications specialists in the branch are responsible for the design and maintenance of the province-wide network. This is a major undertaking as the department uses a diverse set of equipment including microcomputers minicomputers, terminals and printers throughout the province, all linked to the mainframe computer.

CORRECTIONS PROJECTS

Emphasis was placed on the development of a management information system to provide strategic information in a manageable form for corrections management. A by-product of this process was the establishment of adult and young offender data in a form useable by the research group in the Correctional Services Division for policy analysis and other research projects.

Development projects underway include major expansions to the Corrections Management Information System (COMIS). These expansions include the definition of a placement system for young offenders together with the case monitoring of offenders in temporary release and temporary absence.

Increasing co-operation between the Correctional Services programs in the governments of Alberta and Canada in the supervision of offenders has resulted in new initatives being defined to process information required to both monitor and control the extent of interjurisdictional supervision and appropriate cost-sharing.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECTS

As a result of organizational changes, the highway patrol offices throughout the province were removed from the Solicitor General data communications network. The responsibility of highway patrol now resides with the Department of Transportation and Utilities.

The Department of Solicitor General funded a study to expand the scope of the microcomputer based Municial Police System. The new enhanced system includes

information on incidents, persons, property and exhibits, daily activity and budgetary support. This new system is being developed for implementation in all small to medium municipal police forces by the fall of 1987.

A joint project with the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics will be started in the summer of 1987 to automate the collection of uniform crime statistics for provincial and federal reporting. This project will expand the Municipal Police System.

MOTOR VEHICLES PROJECTS

The Motor Vehicles Computer System (MOVES) has been fully operational since September 1984. This large, complex automated system forms the basis for the operational activity of operator and vehicle licencing in Alberta. Increasingly though, the system is being used in the enforcement area by various police forces throughout the province and the rest of Canada. To this end, significant upgrades were made to the enforcement capabilities within MOVES.

In addition, improvements were made to monitor and control duplicate licences and the granting of licences to operators entering the province for the first time. Inherent in these tighter controls was the use of a data communications link between Alberta and British Columbia. This allows each province to enquire into both motor vehicle system records on operators and vehicles. This is the first step in a future Canada-wide link between all provinces for enquiry and data transfer of motor vehicle and other transportation industry information.

A large number of enhancements were made to MOVES. These were designed to improve service to the public and to reduce the cost of operating the automated system. Examples of these enhancements include the expansion of the personalized plate program to allow such plates on all classes of vehicles, expanded use of the electronic interface by insurance companies, and cost reductions through extensive data communications efficiencies.

In addition, a review of the MOVES development process and operating objectives was completed.

The Fines Collection Program entered the detailed definition stage. Many critical issues were determined and agreed between the Departments of Attorney General and Solicitor General. Plans are in place to complete the definition of the automated system and the necessary legislation in early 1988.

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT PROJECTS

The emphasis in departmental support was on the expanded use of microcomputers to increase efficiencies while containing support costs. Microcomputer-based systems were introduced in the areas of revenue control of receivables, booking and invoicing at the Solicitor General College, fines control, staff attendance and payroll records and EDP equipment inventory.

A major upgrade was made to the Professions and Occupations Bureau register processing. A microcomputer-based local area network system was developed and implemented in the bureau. This system allows for more comprehensive information processing of the occupations registers together with improved control over the revenue and registration process. Professions and Occupations Bureau transferred to the Department of Labour at the end of the fiscal year.

CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

ROY BRICKER, Executive Director

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Corporate Services Division was newly-created during the 1986-87 fiscal year. The division was formed through the integration of the Corporate Planning Unit with the Property Management Branch and the Public Affairs Branch (retitled the Communications Branch). Previously, these two branches functioned within the Finance and Administration Division.

The Corporate Services Division was established to provide increased co-ordination between operating divisions within the department and with other departments where items of a major policy nature were under review. Additionally, increased emphasis was placed on liaison between the department and the federal government involving joint planning exercises and exchange of services agreements. The transfer of the Property Management Branch to this division allowed for the consolidation of all of the department's capital construction projects under one group.

A major focus of the division during the past fiscal year has been providing liaison to Public Works, Supply and Services on the construction of new facilities. Construction of new remand centres in Medicine Hat and Red Deer continued throughout the year as did construction on a replacement for the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre. Two new centres for young offenders, one in Edmonton and one in Calgary, commenced construction during the year. Additionally, a new Motor Vehicles Licencing Centre was constructed in Red Deer.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT BRANCH

The Property Management Branch co-ordinates the provision of all departmental accommodation, both leased and Crown-owned. All renovation to space as well as space acquisition and maintenance are the responsibility of this branch. Additional responsibilities include the provision of all telecommunications equipment, office furniture, administration of employee parking and staff housing in isolated areas.

On a yearly basis, the Property Management Branch co-ordinates the preparation of the department's capital budget submission. This involves liaison with the operating divisions in the department as well as with Public Works, Supply and Services. The total capital budget includes construction projects, land assembly, accommodation and telecommunications, each of which has a separate vote.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

The Communications Branch is responsible for:

a) planning, developing and executing programs designed to inform the public of the services provided by the department;

b) assisting divisions within the department as required in making effective use of public information rnaterials and techniques;

c) ensuring a consistent standard of quality of the material disseminated by the department; and

d) creating and maintaining a positive public awareness of the department.

The branch co-ordinates the department's publications and print requirements, news releases, public information and advertising campaigns, and audio-visual and display needs. As well, the branch handles media relations, acting as spokesperson for the department.

During the 1986/87 fiscal period, a total of 2,887,100 units were produced in 71 printing jobs. This includes all public information publications, brochures and posters disseminated by the department.

The Communications Branch continued to act as liaison between the department and designated advertising agencies in the development of three Law Enforcement Division campaigns: Crime Prevention, Impaired Driving and CheckStop.

During the year, the branch co-ordinated or was involved in the development of a number of special projects, including Crime Prevention Week 1986, Organ Donor Program, presentation folders, the planning of opening ceremonies for two correctional centres, and several information campaigns.

In October 1986, a media tracking system was developed by the branch to document enquiries, monitor responses, and identify key issues. As of March 31, 1987, a total of 291 media enquiries were handled by the branch since the system's inception.

PLANNING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT BRANCH

The Planning and Project Management Branch is a newly-created branch within the division. The primary focus of the branch has been to provide consultation to the operating divisions on special projects, as well as to provide co-ordination to major initiatives which might involve more than one division along with other departments and agencies. These initiatives usually involve a major policy issue for the department.

Some of the projects completed during the fiscal year were:

1. Analysis of Short and Long Range Bed Capacities in Adult Correctional Centres;
2. A Review of Federal/Provincial Minimum Security Inmates in Alberta;

3. A Review of Remand and Detention Facilities and Options for Calgary;
4. A Review of the Driver Control Board.

Other projects undertaken but still in the process of completion include the Organ Donor Program and the Suspended Driver Apprehension Program.

Once an interdivisional or interdepartmental project has been completed, the Planning and Project Management Branch oversees the implementation of the recommendations made and provides monthly tracking of project status. Assistance can also be provided to divisions with the implementation of their specific projects where consultation has been provided, however, these are usually managed internally.

The establishment of this new branch has assisted in integrating more fully some of the department's more diverse operating divisions through projects which overlap areas of mutual interest. This results in programs or policies which can provide more effective and efficient services to the public.

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

G.E. SILLITO, Chairman

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

The legal authority of the Liquor Licensing Review Council is contained in Sections 53 - 57 of the Liquor Control Act. The functions of the council are to:

- examine liquor licensing matters as a result of a request from the Solicitor General, the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board or the Chairman of the Council; and
- examine licensee requests by way of panel reviews to give licensees the opportunity of a second look at their concern.

The review panel then makes a recommendation to the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board.

The council consists of 19 members, appointed by Order in Council, who represent a cross section of the Alberta public. The council is headed by a chairman and a vice-chairman who, along with other members, are appointed on a split-term basis. Matters of general business are conducted by an executive secretary to the council.

The council began operations on March 19, 1982. Since that time, the council has dealt with functional issues including recommendations to the Solicitor General and the Chairman of the Liquor Board, and the holding of panel reviews at the request of concerned licensees and applicants for licences.

It is the aim of the council to continue fulfilment of its purpose as an investigational and/or review body and to influence decisions made in respect to liquor licensing in this province.

MINUTES - MEETINGS	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Full Council Meetings	3	2	2	6	2
Sub-Committee Meetings	4	2	1	2	0
Panel Review Hearings/Meetings	4 *3	16 *14	16 *15	15 *8	8 *7
TOTALS	11 *3	20 *14	19 *15	23 *8	10 7

* Panel review applications

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL SCHEDULE OF REVENUE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1987
(with comparable figures for 1986)

PAMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT OF CANADA	1987	1986
Young Offender Program:		
Cost Sharing Agreement	$ 12,819,174	$ 10,034,720
Systems Development Grant	88,760	70,230
Implementation Grant	-	1,125,000
Federal Inmates — Capital Project	-	10,500,000
Maintenance of Federal Inmates	7,088,409	1,335,782
National Parole Services	1,549,288	194,271
Native Courtworker Program	780,209	762,500
Gun Control Program	272,753	256,810
Family Allowances	118,432	91,573
Immigration	96,630	78,966
	22,813,655	24,449,852
FEES, PERMITS AND LICENCES		
Motor Vehicles Division:		
Commercial Vehicle Licences	36,711,153	37,747,454
Passenger Vehicle Licences	34,158,501	33,095,166
Operator Licences	3,977,821	3,455,383
Driver Abstracts	2,886,383	1,967,672
Operator Licence Reinstatements	1,969,225	417,330
Administration Fees	1,604,161	1,647,874
Personalized Licence Plates	860,640	1,394,405
Searches	850,523	381,835
Dealer Licences	576,902	514,475
Off-highway Vehicle Licences	376,921	376,434
Intransit Permits	149,132	151,883
Other Licences & Fees	64,464	39,291
	84,185,826	81,189,202
Firearm Licences	289,952	297,604
Private Investigators & Security Guards	72,085	68,657
	84,547,863	81,555,463
OTHER REVENUE		
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund — Surplus Transfer	20,000,000	-
Correctional Centre Meal Sales	163,913	159,804
Staff College	163,847	133,131
Prior Year Expenditure Refunds	103,189	347,034
Inmate Maintenance Charges	60,337	50,093
Inmate Services — Other Provinces	32,817	142,359
MOVES Marketing Agreement	-	130,000
Other	41,660	46,653
	20,565,763	1,009,074
TOTAL REVENUE	$127,927,281	$107,014,389

Note: 1987 figures are subject to audit by the Auditor General.

1986 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1987 presentation.

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1987
(with comparable figures for 1986)

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	1987	1986
Minister's Office	$ 204,104	$ 185,067
Deputy Minister's Office	242,864	222,750
Finance and Administration	2,124,878	2,125,812
Personnel	1,888,776	1,917,855
Systems & Information Services	3,229,297	3,352,771
Liquor Licensing Review Council	48,512	112,868
	7,738,431	7,917,123
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES		
Program Support Services	7,009,361	6,784,652
Institutional Services	81,575,968	77,545,273
Community Correctional Services	11,598,568	11,424,565
Community Residential Services	5,778,996	6,165,817
Native Courtworkers	3,103,660	3,015,408
	109,066,553	104,935,715
LAW ENFORCEMENT		
Program Support	1,266,926	1,119,036
Financial Support for Policing	88,551,739	84,290,248
Highway Patrol	3,933,926	4,130,174
Federal Gun Control	273,302	261,437
	94,025,893	89,800,895
MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND DRIVER LICENSING		
Program Support	13,106,413	13,754,424
Licence Issuing & Driver Testing	10,451,440	11,235,019
Operator Licence Control	872,947	975,480
	24,430,800	25,964,923
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE	235,261,677	228,618,656
CONTROL & DEVELOPMENT OF HORSE RACING	7,304,678	3,822,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$242,566,355	$232,441,256

Note: 1987 figures are subject to audit by the Auditor General.

1986 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1987 presentation.

ALBERTA
SOLICITOR GENERAL
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1987
(with comparative figures for 1986)

	1987	1986
Belmont Correctional Centre	$ 2,543,959	$ 2,455,459
Calgary Correctional Centre (1)	13,090,850	12,510,830
Calgary Remand Centre	9,177,999	9,001,710
Edmonton Remand Centre	11,333,667	11,101,716
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	9,262,614	9,062,942
Grande Cache Correctional Centre (2)	7,950,251	6,708,644
Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre (4)	588,282	474,418
Lethbridge Correctional Centre (3)	7,110,562	6,899,125
Lethbridge Young Offender Centre (4)	312,022	297,166
Medicine Hat Remand Centre (5)	447,764	-
Peace River Correctional Centre	4,688,064	5,000,701
Red Deer Remand Centre (5)	235,557	-
St. Paul Correctional Centre	2,701,129	2,753,672
Yellowhead Youth Centre	1,264,045	1,152,009
Youth Detention Centre — Calgary	1,130,451	1,112,000
Youth Development Centre — Edmonton	5,950,745	5,656,061
Youth Development Centre — Strathmore	2,827,957	2,629,522
Escort Services	960,050	729,298
	$ 81,575,968	$ 77,545,273

(1) Includes Bow River Young Offender Centre
(2) Centre opened July 1985
(3) Includes Lakeside Correctional Centre
(4) Transfer from Social Services — July 1986
(5) Startup costs — centre opening summer 1987

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Solicitor General

I have examined the balance sheet of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund as at March 31, 1987 and the statement of revenue, expenditure and fund balance for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Fund as at March 31, 1987 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the disclosed basis of accounting, considered appropriate in the circumstances, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Donald D. Salmon

C.A.
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
August 17, 1987

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31, 1987

ASSETS	1987	1986
Cash	$ 26,505,807	$ 37,611,433
Due from the Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund	1,165,328	1,121,829
Accounts receivable	23,063	-
	$ 27,694,198	$ 38,733,262
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 303,151	$ 802,802
Fund balance	27,391,047	37,930,460
	$ 27,694,198	$ 38,733,262

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1987

REVENUE	1987	1986
Fees	$ 10,938,460	$ 9,544,066
Interest	3,439,523	3,128,636
Recoveries	761,149	655,015
Sale of abandoned vehicles	114,526	142,376
	$ 15,253,658	$ 13,470,093
EXPENDITURE		
Personal injury	3,433,789	3,422,280
Property damage	1,437,926	1,049,113
Taxed court costs	311,953	255,996
Hospital, medical and ambulance costs	280,170	185,054
Abandoned vehicles	137,615	116,684
Appraisal fees	79,118	71,544
Judgement interest	53,111	19,317
Court reporting fees	20,710	17,480
Agents' fees	17,829	80,362
Miscellaneous	20,850	9,088
	5,793,071	5,226,918
Excess of revenue over expenditure	9,460,587	8,243,175
Fund balance at beginning of year	37,930,460	29,687,285
	47,391,047	37,930,460
Less: Transfer of surplus (note 5)	20,000,000	-
Fund balance at end of year	$ 27,391,047	$ 37,930,460

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 1987

Note 1 Authority

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund operates under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act, Chapter M-21, Revised Statutes of Alberta 1980, as amended.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

a) General

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except that amounts paid from the Fund on behalf of uninsured drivers are reported as expenditure. These payments are legally recoverable from the individual uninsured drivers but only a small portion is actually collectable. The amounts recovered are reported as revenue in the year they are collected.

Fees consist of amounts charged in accordance with section 3 of the Act upon registration of motor vehicles and are reported as revenue in the fiscal year in which they are collected.

b) Changes in Financial Position

A statement of changes in financial position is not provided as disclosure in these financial statements is considered to be adequate.

Note 3 Administration

Salary, accommodation and other overhead costs incurred in the administration of the Fund have been borne by the Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund and are not reflected in these financial statements.

Note 4 Contingent Liabilities

At March 31, 1987, the Fund is contingently liable with respect to legal claims in process. Based on previous experience, it is estimated that the final cost of these claims will total approximately $9,500,000.

Note 5 Transfer of Surplus

Pursuant to section 2(5) of the Act a surplus of $20,000,000 was paid to the Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund.

Note 6 Approval of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved by management.